

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SPACE ARMS RESUMES WORK

LD241650 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- The special committee on preventing an arms race in outer space resumed its work in the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. One of the key provisions for resolving this problem is the preservation and consolidation of the existing system of treaties and agreements related to the outer space, above all of the ABM Treaty in full volume as a timeless document providing the necessary basis for arrangements on substantial cuts in strategic offensive arms, for preventing an arms race in space.

The attempts of the U.S. Administration to undermine that important agreement, to interpret the ABM Treaty in such a way as to prove its "compatibility" with SDI cannot but cause concern. The U.S. delegation at the same time declares that as applicable to international agreements related to space it interprets the term "in peaceful purposes" as "in non-aggressive purposes". In other words, it tries to present the SDI programme as a "non-aggressive" one.

Research and development to create an ABM system for Western Europe, conducted in the complex with the U.S. SDI, clearly mean bypassing the ABM Treaty. There is no doubt that the implementation of the plans to create a West European ABM, which would actually be part of the U.S. SDI, would undermine efforts aimed at lessening war danger in Europe, consolidating mutual confidence, encouraging mutual openness in relations between the two parts of the European continent.

Criticising the United States approach, the Soviet delegation in the committee called the attention of other participants to the answer of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to a joint statement of leaders of six countries of May 22, 1987. The proposals contained in that document constitute a serious and constructive basis for working out a new agreement which would bar the road to turning space into an arena of the arms race.

SHISHLIN ON 'CRITICAL POINT' IN DISARMAMENT

LD192131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Commentary By political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] The dialogue between the USSR and the United States is a difficult but necessary one. Here is the latest news commentary. Political Observer Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone!

[Shishlin] I think that we have now reached a critical point in the development of Soviet-U.S. dialogue devoted to the key issue of the present day: The problem of limiting and curtailing the arms race. As you know, there is a fair amount of both optimism and pessimism over the fate of the Geneva talks involving our own and U.S. representatives. The optimism is connected with the fact that, of course, thanks to the enterprising position of the Soviet Union, very fine prospects have been created for drawing up a major agreement concerning the fate of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and also concerning operational and tactical weapons on the European continent.

However, as I have been saying, although there is a fair amount of optimism, there is room for pessimism too, inasmuch as it seems to me that the U.S. position at the present time is by no means as simple and by no means as open as it first seems. After all, it is absolutely not fortuitous that there has been precisely at this critical moment the speech by Reagan, the U.S. President, in West Berlin -- a speech that was melodramatic and that in no way facilitates a deepening of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. For all the rhetoric contained in the President's speech it was nevertheless a political gesture that was fairly calculated to achieve none other than some slowing up of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

But it is not just a matter of this. The United States, it seems, is choosing tactics whereby it would like to put the Soviet Union in a situation where it runs short of thinking time, and to depict everything as though the drawing up of this agreement now depends wholly on the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the United States is attempting to reinforce its own position on the matters that have not been settled. This is despite the fact that progress and the very fate of a sensible compromise depend, of course, on moving to meet each other halfway.

Therefore, at present time, in speaking about the critical nature of the present moment, we should clearly see that very much now depends precisely on the readiness of the United States to adhere to reason and goodwill, and on the readiness of the United States to realize that to miss the present moment would be a very great loss for the United States itself, for the fate of international security and for the whole cause of improving the world political climate.

NAZARKIN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN, 'PRACTICAL STEPS'

LD231249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Program entitled: "Geneva: The Disarmament Talks; The Problem of Eliminating Chemical Weapons" with Yuriy Konstantinovich Nazarkin, head of the USSR delegation in Geneva]

[Text] The total banning and elimination of chemical weapons is now quite justifiably seen as one of the most promising directions in the area of disarmament. Many years of effort, which began with the initiative of the socialist states in 1969, have begun to be consolidated in the form of an international convention. The text of this document appeared toward the end of the spring session of the disarmament conference, in a form that is open for signing, with further agreed amendments and refinement, naturally.

Prior to this, there existed only the texts of individual provisions. This has been made possible as a result of a noticeable speeding up in the last year of the pace and effectiveness of talks. May I remind you that on 15 January 1986, the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that the talks on banning chemical weapons had been delayed intolerably, and the task of intensifying them was at the same time posed. During the last year and spring of this year, several series of proposals were put forward by the Soviet side, aimed at clearing the way toward conclusion of a convention. We declared our readiness to announce the location of stockpiles of chemical weapons, on a reciprocal basis, naturally, and the quantity and composition of chemical weapons at each of these stockpiles, and we also offered a whole range of similar measures. Naturally, this readiness of ours should not be understood as agreeing to give up any secrets unilaterally. The exchange of classified information must be carried out on a mutual basis, and the correctness of such information must be checked with the aid of international verification.

Once the convention is concluded, if states exchange information which was previously not made public, then this is done with the aim of promoting the strict checking of observance of the treaty, without compromising the interests of one's own security.

These steps of ours produced a genuine turning point at the talks. As a result, a real possibility for concluding the convention emerged. Meanwhile we take as our premise that it has to be complete this year. Proceeding from the real prospect for the successful conclusion of the talks, the Soviet Union has embarked upon a number of practical steps. Firstly, production of chemical weapons has been stopped in our country. Secondly, construction has begun of an enterprise at which they will be destroyed. Both of these facts were announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his visit to Czechoslovakia in April this year. Also then, it was announced that the Soviet Union has no chemical weapons beyond its own borders. These steps have shown that we have in essence embarked on the practical preparations to implement the convention, and this in turn has to a large extent fostered the strengthening of a situation of trust at the talks.

In general, I have to say it is hardly possible to assess the prospects for the talks if one restricts oneself just to the context of what goes on at the negotiating table. Factors existing outside the bounds of the Geneva Palace of Nations, where the participants in the talks meet, have a very great effect on them. I have already cited an example of a positive kind. The main negative factor hampering the successful progress of the talks is the fact that one of the main participants, the United States, continues to follow a course toward chemical rearmament, preparing for large-scale production of binary weapons. This fall, the U.S. Congress will examine the issue of funding for this purpose. France has also stated its intention to build binary weapons. A question emerges: If one is to remain on a platform of speedy chemical disarmament, then why produce this weaponry and build enterprises which will all the same have to be destroyed once the convention is concluded? Common sense provides no reply. Hence there naturally arises a question of trust in the policies of states which are preparing to produce a new generation of chemical weapons, one of doubts about their sincerity at the talks.

The issue of verification of a chemical weapon ban is very complicated, both from the political and the technical points of view. The convention has to guarantee the banning and destruction not only of chemical weapons stockpiles, but also of the production base for creating them. What is this production base? In many cases, it means the same chemical industry that produces substances from which it is possible to manufacture chemical weapons, but at the same time without which modern civilian chemical industry is inconceivable -- production of fertilizers, various plastics and so on. Thus, a dual task arises -- ensuring verification which would provide complete confidence regarding the observance of a ban on chemical weapons, while on the other hand not hindering the development of the civilian chemical industry.

It has already been agreed in principle at the talks that the verification system has to be made up of two basic parts, the so-called ordinary international verification, and the challenge inspections [proverka po zaprosu].

Ordinary verification is intended for checking of all the chemical weapons stockpiles and enterprises for production of them which will have been declared once the convention comes into force. The system of this ordinary verification has already been agreed upon in general at the talks. But there exists another facet of verification; how can one verify that every signatory state has declared everything that it should, and has not concealed some part of its chemical weapons stockpiles or part of the industrial base for production of them? It is for this that the challenge inspections are intended.

But how are these to be conducted? This is now, in essence, the main question unresolved at the talks. The difficulty here lies in the fact that sites to be inspected on request may be extremely sensitive spots where visits from international inspectors could threaten supreme state interests. Will not the temptation arise to abuse such visits for ends not linked to observation of the convention? What is to be done in such a case?

Great Britain has put forward a useful proposal on this. This stipulates that in those instances where full access proves impossible, the state asked could put forward "alternative measures." These could include presenting relevant information, visual inspection from the outside of suspect sites, air and sewage samples, and so forth. The aim of such measures must be to convince the state that has made the request of there being no violation of the convention. The main condition of the challenge inspection procedure, as indeed of all other elements of verification [kontrol] under the convention, is the complete equality of the states in agreement and the absence of any discrimination.

The main question that arises here is connected with the various forms of ownership which exist on the one hand in the socialist countries, and on the other in the capitalist countries. It stands to reason that the same conditions of restriction and control [kontrol] must be applied to both private and state enterprises producing chemicals of the relevant danger level. The private form of ownership must in no way serve as a basis for being indulgent in relation to these conditions.

Considerable difficulties arise in connection with the multinational corporations. With their branches in the territories of the developing states they act sometimes as a state within a state. It is therefore important that all parties to the convention, adopt the necessary measures in accordance with their obligations for the multinational corporations not to become a channel for circumventing its articles.

Several other questions also await attention. It is essential to agree upon the procedure for abolishing chemical weapons so that the security of the sides is not violated at any stage. Each participant in the convention which possesses chemical weapons must abolish its stocks, in our opinion, on an equal percentage basis. At each stage of abolition the correspondence in stocks would thereby be retained as at the moment the convention came into force. I must point out in passing that the entire abolition process is intended to be conducted over 10 years. This relatively protracted time span is determined by the fact that from the point of view of technical capacity the destruction of poisonous chemical substances is a matter of extremely high labor intensity.

In addition, the question must be solved of the composition of an executive council and its methods of making decisions.

The legal aspects of the conditions for the convention coming into force and the right to withdraw from it have not yet been worked out. At the same time it is possible to state that favorable conditions have been forced for rapidly working out an international convention on a comprehensive and complete ban on chemical weapons. This is an historic chance.

What would the conclusion of a convention on banning chemical weapons give humanity? First of all, we would be rid of one of the forms of weapons of mass destruction whose use would cause immense human casualties, not only moreover among those directly involved in military action but among the civilian population. Even the storage of chemical weapons is a danger in itself. True, since 1925 the Geneva protocol has been in force banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. A full guarantee of nonuse, however, can only be provided by abolition of the weapons. The use of chemical weapons during the First World War demonstrated its great danger. These weapons have now so increased their strike potential that the chemical, along with the nuclear, threat has, to put it simply, acquired ominous features. It is well known that the basis of the chemical arsenals in the United States are the so-called nerve bases. Acting on the whole nervous system they instantly affect the muscles and lead to immediate death by paralysis of the respiratory organs. The binary weapons being prepared for production are based on this same effect. The convention would also have a wider significance once it had excluded such a terrible type of weapon from our lives. It would demonstrate the possibility of reaching accords in the disarmament sphere and become a political fact improving the international atmosphere and facilitating attaining other accords in the disarmament sphere as well.

ZHUKOV VIEWS U.S., NATO LINE ON EUROMISSILES

PM221450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

["International Review" by Yuriy Zhukov]

[Text] The past week was not marked by any major sensational events on the international scale. For hundreds of millions of people it was rather a week of reflections, hopes, and expectations aroused by the new features which have emerged in the world arena thanks to the tireless efforts of the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the struggle for arms reduction and the normalization of international relations.

The facts are clear.

The unceasing growth of international tension which was characteristic of the first half of the eighties has been stopped;

The socialist countries' initiatives aimed at ending the arms race are at the center of world politics -- they are being discussed animatedly everywhere, the political struggle over them is widening, and they are meeting with ever greater support from world social forces;

Real preconditions have been created for achieving accords on arms reduction.

In the course of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, last Monday, emphasis was placed on the importance of further stepping up the efforts of the socialist countries and of all states -- big and small -- to strengthen peace and the peoples' security.
[paragraph continues]

The official friendly visits by our Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia were also devoted to this goal.

The GDR and Czechoslovakia this week renewed their efforts in the struggle for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor which would, so to speak, divide the armed forces of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact which confront each other in Europe. Bulgaria and Romania are stepping up the struggle for the creation of a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in that part of Europe. Great significance is attached to Poland's comprehensive plan for arms reduction and confidence building in central Europe.

All the same, it would be highly imprudent to count on everything now proceeding smoothly. The only people who can think that are those who have a poor knowledge of our partners in the talks, who are always chopping and changing, so to speak. Great and complex work still lies ahead. After all, there has yet to be a genuine breakthrough in international relations. So we need a further increase in dynamism and initiative and a concentration of the actions of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces so that the preconditions secured with such effort for achieving accords on arms reduction and the normalization of international relations can be put into practice.

The News From Geneva [subhead]

Last Monday the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva set forth the U.S. position, coordinated last week with the NATO allies and then formulated by President R. Reagan in a television speech. Let me remind you that at the NATO Council session in Reykjavik the Soviet proposals on the "double zero option" on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles were at last taken into account as a whole.

As is known, as long ago as 28 February the USSR, seeking the speediest attainment of an accord, called for the resolution of the question of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe separately from the resolution of the whole package of questions on the elimination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space. On 14 April this plan of action was supplemented by the proposal on the total elimination of operational and tactical missiles.

The United States and its allies for a long time refused the "double zero option." Now they seem to have given it the "green light." But it must be seen that our partners accompany their present consent to the Soviet proposals with very substantial reservations.

PRAVDA has already written of how, in effect, they support the FRG's demand "not to touch" the U.S. warheads intended for use on the 72 Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles belonging to the Bundeswehr. U.S. spokesman state that the resolution of the question of "third countries" arms cannot be part of a Soviet-U.S. agreement. But can U.S. nuclear warheads really be regarded as the property of a "third country," that is, the FRG?

Is not this proposition in flagrant contradiction to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, whereby the FRG pledged not to receive these weapons from anyone and the United States pledged not to transfer them to anyone, including the FRG?

Is it not clear that the attempt to keep 72 U.S. nuclear warheads on FRG territory goes against the basic idea of eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe?

Add to this the fact that, as the Western press testifies, the U.S. side has yet to lift its absurd demand that the U.S. Pershing-2 medium-range missiles not be eliminated, but... be converted to Pershing-1B operational and tactical missiles -- to this end, it would be sufficient to remove one stage from them. But it would be just as easy to restore that stage to the missile and turn it into a Pershing-2!

Lastly, the United States has still not renounced its equally unacceptable claim for the cruise missiles sited in the FRG, Britain, Italy, and Belgium also not to be dismantled, but only to be relocated from the land onto warships.

I have reminded you of these details, which readers sometimes lose sight of, to show how much work still has to be done by the participants in the Geneva talks in order finally to agree on the text of a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, although back in April U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that "agreement is an arm's length away."

The Soviet public wholeheartedly wishes success to the talks, the progress of which is being watched with growing impatience by the whole world. After all, the fate of the entire process of the struggle for disarmament, which has been going on for decades, is basically being decided there, in Geneva. In my view the question can be put point-blank:

Either it will be possible at last, taking the unique opportunity that has become available, to bring the talks to a successful conclusion, and then, for the first time in all the postwar years, a real reduction in nuclear arms will be carried out, which will lead to a kind of chain reaction -- the disarmament process will be accelerated;

Or an agreement will not be reached, and then there will be no arms reduction, and the entire process of talks will be frozen for a long time. Moreover the gates will be opened for a new round of the arms race. Incidentally, the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that this prospect appeals to it -- more and more new, ever more lethal types of arms are already being publicized in the Western press....

Sensible people -- regardless of what political camp or military bloc they belong to -- reject this second alternative. Here, for instance, is what Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti said, welcoming the NATO Council decision to give its consent to the "double zero option" proposed by the Soviet Union: "We are returning to our senses." He continued, touching on the polemics within the NATO bloc on this question, that these are disagreements between those who believe that nuclear deterrence is gradually disappearing (although matters have not yet gone as far as the elimination of nuclear systems), and those who, "having oriented their entire military doctrine toward a preponderance of nuclear systems are, to put it mildly, unenthusiastic about the fact that this process is moving forward."

The Italian minister apparently had a crystal ball: Hardly had he put forward this assessment, when U.S. General Rogers, the outgoing commander of the NATO allied armed forces, enraged at the possibility of an agreement, sharply criticized the U.S. Administration for its "readiness to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles in Europe." He called on the allies to "stop" and "reject" (!) all further proposals concerning the reduction of other types of nuclear weapons in Europe (I am quoting the report in the 18 June THE WASHINGTON POST). It is curious that the day before yesterday a White House spokesman stated that President Reagan is "not angry" with Gen Rogers because of his statement.

Other Pentagon "hawks," as well as some of their colleagues in Western Europe, are now speaking out in the same spirit as Rogers.

Two Doctrines [subhead]

The reader may well ask: Why is the stubborn reluctance to part with nuclear weapons still making itself felt so strongly in the capitals of the United States and the NATO member countries? "What are you afraid of?" This question, put to G. Shultz in Moscow, has remained unanswered. People reasonably say: There are competent politicians in Washington too, who cannot but know what a nuclear war would mean for the United States itself!

People there are hardly likely to be reassured by the "more precise" calculations published in the United States the other day by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, according to which, in the event of nuclear war, the number of immediate deaths in the United States would be "only" 112 million, and not 156 million, as calculated in 1957.

The U.S. President is fond of repeating that nuclear weapons cannot be used, and nuclear war should not be waged. But in that case what are they for, these weapons? Why did the U.S. President's faithful ally, British Prime Minister Thatcher, state the other day that nuclear weapons must be retained at least until the end of the century?

I will permit myself to answer these legitimate questions thus: It is because the Western leaders cannot renounce the doctrine of "nuclear deterrence" invented by their predecessors 40 years ago and representing yesterday's way of thinking. Yet it is high time to realize that the notorious "nuclear deterrence" is the perpetuation of international tension, unpredictability in politics, brinkmanship, and a fragile, unreliable, ersatz peace subject to the destructive influence of fear arising from mutual distrust. It must be added that relying on "nuclear deterrence" means giving yourself up to blind chance and becoming reconciled to the risk of nuclear catastrophe, which could occur not even through ill intentions, but as a result of a technical error.

Nonetheless in Reykjavik the NATO Council Session at ministerial level has just reaffirmed its fidelity to the doctrine of "nuclear deterrence." Let me quote their communique. "We reaffirm that, as we see it, there is no alternative to the concept of the (Atlantic) alliance on the prevention of war -- the strategy of deterrence, based on a suitable combination of sufficient and effective nuclear and conventional forces, each element of which is necessary."

It must be noted that the numbing influence of this immoral doctrine, which has long been in contradiction not only to the political, but also to the military-technical development of the modern world, affects literally all the disarmament talks which have gone on at the most diverse forums over the past week.

That is what happened, for instance, at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, where the delegations of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries put forward a joint document, "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on a Complete and General Ban on Nuclear Weapon Tests." The Western powers' representatives immediately gave it a hostile reception. But the representatives of the neutral and developing countries, as a counterweight, supported this new initiative.

They took a close look, so to speak, at the NATO position and saw behind it the same old doctrine of "nuclear deterrence." Argentine President Alfonsin stated resolutely that the theory of "deterrence through strength" is dangerous and that it was and is the main cause of the arms race in the world and one of the chief sources of distrust.

Quite naturally people are looking with increasing interest at the diametrically opposed doctrine of the Warsaw Pact countries, which is based on renunciation of the first nuclear strike, and, moreover, renunciation of the use of force for resolving political differences. The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries proceed on the basis that international relations between states should be regulated not through the methods of military deterrence, but by powerful politico-legal mechanisms and international organizations, as well as by means of bilateral and multilateral talks.

Despite the continuing anti-Soviet propaganda in the West, the peoples can see that Soviet foreign policy strictly pursues this course. The USSR combines firmness in upholding our principles and positions with readiness for mutually acceptable compromises, dialogue, and mutual understanding. This policy opens up the path to a fundamentally new phase in the development of international relations, where mankind will be able to concentrate solely on resolving creative tasks.

Under the influence of this policy, the coalition of reason is growing stronger. More and more people are finding a common language, meeting at antiwar demonstrations and various forums and conferences to discuss vital questions of the struggle for a nuclear-free, nonviolent world. Here is the chronicle of recent days:

On Thursday, a Soviet-U.S. march, its participants demanding disarmament, set off from Leningrad for Moscow.

In Bonn, a 100,000-strong antiwar demonstration took place.

In Paris, many tens of thousands of people, linking hands, formed a living chain 25 km long, symbolically barring the path to the arms race.

In Washington, demonstrations were held in front of the White House and were cruelly suppressed by police.

In West Berlin, there were mighty protest demonstrations against the bellicose speech pronounced by the U.S. President at the Brandenburg Gate.

In Geneva, scientists from 12 countries, including all 5 nuclear powers, held a fruitful discussion of burning problems of the struggle for a nuclear-free world.

In Tokyo, these same problems were discussed by the participants in a symposium for the prevention of nuclear war, representing supporters of peace and the national liberation movement from 29 countries and 38 communist and workers' parties.

In Moscow, final preparations for the World Congress of Women were completed. The congress' slogan -- "To the year 2000 -- without nuclear weapons!"

Will Washington heed these mighty voices of people who are tired of the arms race and imperiously demand that the unique opportunity offered by the USSR and its allies -- to begin the elimination of nuclear weapons -- be taken? The coming summer weeks will give the answer.

GERASIMOV ON 'REASONABLE SUFFICIENCY' THEORY

LD242109 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 May 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] I remember, when Robert McNamara was U.S. Secretary of Defense, he reasoned that to deter another country from attack, there was no need to adhere to the old military principle of the more the better. McNamara was in favor of preserving, to start with, tens or hundreds of nuclear weapons. When he was the defense secretary he cited the figure of 400. In general, he was in favor of preserving a minimal number. Furthermore, he regarded this minimum as an interim while approaching ultimate nuclear disarmament.

No one has a monopoly of on wisdom. Quite a while ago, in the 1960s, Professor Oskar Morgenstern, coauthor of the Theory of Games applied systemic analysis and came to the conclusion that a finite and very modest number of nuclear weapons was sufficient to secure strategic stability, on condition that they are invulnerable to a first strike. He suggested abolishing land-based missiles and bombers and throwing a few submarines into the ocean.

Now, a quarter of a century later, we are returning to this not particularly complex idea for securing the possibility of a destructive retaliatory strike against an aggressor. This April, the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat published a brief report on their research into the theme: Strategic Stability in Conditions of Radical Reductions of Nuclear Weapons [Strategicheskaya Stabilnost v Usloviyakh Radikalnykh Sokrashcheniy Yadernykh Vooruzheniy]. The working group of this committee carried out a systemic analysis, that is, an analysis taking account of the mutual link between various factors, and came to a number of conclusions. One of these is that in conditions where nuclear weapons are present, parity is far from being just an approximate quantitative balance of forces of the sides. The main issue, after all, is to guarantee the ability to inflict a destructive retaliatory strike. The report points out that 400 warheads each with a capacity of about 1 megatonne are enough to ensure complete annihilation of each of the two states. If this arithmetic is correct, why build a bridge wider than the stream?

The authors of the report examine an option to reduce the sides' nuclear arsenals by 95 percent. That will leave approximately 600 single-warhead intercontinental mobile ballistic missiles, that is, mobile missiles, is difficult to destroy immediately with a first strike. The strategic stability also remains, because the side which has been subjected to a first strike will retain enough forces to inflict a retaliatory strike in retribution. Then, it will be possible in one attempt, with the growth of confidence, to cut the remaining 5 per cent to zero.

It is time to review military doctrines, from the point of view of the principle of reasonable sufficiency, minimal restraint and a nonnuclear prospect.

From this reasonable sufficiency point of view the disputes in the West over whether to agree to elimination of medium-range missiles or not appear very parochial. Is it necessary to go into trivialities? For the proportion of these missiles in nuclear arsenals is not so very great: the United States has 380 warheads in Europe, we have 841. According to simple arithmetic, with such an imbalance, the West ought, one would think, to rejoice. But there is confusion and vacillation, just like the swan, the crab, and the pike in Krylov's fable.

NEWS CONFERENCE EXPLAINS PACT MILITARY DOCTRINE

PM241427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Organization's Military Doctrine and its interpretation in international politics was the subject of a 22 June news conference in Moscow. V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, made a statement to Soviet and foreign journalists. On the initiative of the socialist Warsaw Pact states, he said, the important question of military doctrines has been brought to the forefront of European and international politics. Correctly understanding the nature of military doctrines embodying the aims and intentions of states and military-political alliances in the military sphere is a most important component of international confidence, without which it is impossible to mold a comprehensive system of equal security for all.

The question of military doctrines as an international factor was posed at the 27th CPSU Congress. In the Central Committee Political Report the thrust of Soviet military doctrine was described as unambiguously defensive. At the Political Consultative Committee Conference in Berlin 28-29 May this year the Warsaw Pact states adopted a document formulating the principled provisions of their military doctrine.

The doctrine formulated the essence of the new philosophy of military security in the nuclear and space age. Security does not lie in seeking the evanescent phantom of victory in a nuclear war, but in the ability to avert a nuclear cataclysm and use political rather than military means in international affairs. The innovatory feature of the doctrine is also seen in the fact that, by accepting the achievement of accords on radical reductions in the level of military confrontation as a major way of reliably ensuring security, it reflects interests of a general human nature.

Thus, for the first time in history, a doctrine that is not only defensive but aimed against war and at the consolidation of the foundations of security for all has been proclaimed. The very fact that such a doctrine has been proclaimed has had a healthy impact on the climate and atmosphere in the world. The socialist countries have not simply set forth the fundamental provisions of their military doctrine but have proposed that their Atlantic partners hold consultations this year at an authoritative level with a view to comparing the military doctrines of the two military-political alliances in Europe.

Our proposals on this score have been passed to NATO, but we have received no official response.

The socialist countries' new initiative on the question of military doctrines is restructuring in action in the most sensitive sphere of international relations -- the sphere of military security -- and graphic testimony to the purity of their intentions and plans. [paragraph continues]

Taking account of the proposals, which are still on the table, for meetings between the Warsaw Pact and NATO commanders in chief, as well as for contacts between their general secretaries, this initiative expands the prospects for developing a dialogue between the military-political alliances with a view to strengthening confidence and reducing the level of military confrontation, the USSR deputy foreign minister stressed.

Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, delivered a statement at the news conference on the military-technical aspects of the military doctrine.

I want to stress that the Warsaw Pact Military Doctrine also defines the role and direction of the building and training of the armed forces, or, in other words, the most important provisions of the military-technical side of the Military Doctrine, he said.

What are its main features? First, taking account of the realities of the nuclear age, the prevention of war -- both nuclear and conventional -- is set as the armed forces' main task for the first time in military history. Strategy and military doctrine as a whole had never before tackled this question on such a scale and with such clarity. This can be explained by the fact that under present-day conditions the use of military methods to resolve any dispute is impermissible.

The socialist countries' Military Doctrine is aimed at ensuring adequate defense and deterring an aggressor. The Warsaw Pact states have submitted a number of specific nuclear and conventional arms reduction proposals, as well as proposals for the creation of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones and zones with reduced concentrations of arms, to ensure that neither side has the means or conditions to carry out a surprise attack on the other or to launch offensive operations in general.

Second, a highly important feature is that it is profoundly defensive in nature. This is reflected in the fact that the socialist states will not start a war -- nuclear or conventional -- under any circumstances against any state, be it in Europe or any other part of the world, if they themselves are not attacked. They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Organization is aimed at achieving a lower level of military confrontation between the sides on the basis that genuinely equal security in our era is guaranteed by extremely low rather than high levels of strategic balance.

Third, the provisions of the Warsaw Pact Organization Military Doctrine are a compulsory part of the military skills and building of the Soviet Armed Forces and the other allied armies, including questions of defense planning, the training of command and troop organs, and the means of conducting an armed struggle. The main means of action to be used by the Soviet Armed Forces in repulsing aggression will be defensive operations and combat actions.

Thus, the speaker noted, there are no contradictions between the political and military-technical sides of the Warsaw Pact Organization's Military Doctrine, they are a united whole and are consistently defensive in nature both in terms of their goals and in terms of the methods used to handle defense tasks.

Also taking part in the news conference were V.P. Karpov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Arms Limitation and Disarmament Problems Administration; Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate; and G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

Question. What dictated the Warsaw Pact states' statement on their military doctrine, and is it linked with the course of expanding openness?

Answer. The proposal to embark on the discussion and comparison of the NATO and Warsaw Pact Organization military doctrines was dictated by the urgent need to bring the approach to security problems into line with the new thinking and the realities of the nuclear and space age. Reaffirming the defensive nature of their military doctrine, the Warsaw Pact states at the same time indicated the path mankind must travel toward reliable security. Needless to say, the action of a plan such as the comparison of military doctrines would be a very tangible and real contribution to the process of building international confidence. We made this proposal in the spirit of the publicity and openness which now exist in our society and which we propose applying to the sphere of international relations as well.

Question. The document on military doctrine talks about the need to maintain armed forces and arms only within the bounds of sufficiency for defense. How realistic is this?

Answer. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that military confrontation should exist at the lowest possible level. It advocates restricting military potentials to the limits of sensible sufficiency to ensure that armed forces are structurally capable of conducting solely defensive operations.

The USSR is prepared to make any reductions to its arms on a reciprocal basis -- up to and including the complete withdrawal from military arsenals of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weaponry -- and to make radical cuts in its conventional arms and armed forces. The specific steps taken will depend on the position adopted by our partners in the West.

Question. What immediate practical measures are the Warsaw Pact countries proposing for reducing the level of military confrontation?

Answer. The proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States scrap their medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe is now being spotlighted in a practical and realistic manner. Our proposal that the United States end its nuclear weapons tests remains in force. The USSR vigorously advocates the completion of the preparatory work on a convention banning chemical weapons and eliminating stockpiles of such weapons.

In conventional forces and arms there is the Budapest Appeal from the Warsaw Pact states, which has been developed in other proposals from the socialist countries.

The news conference participants also answered other questions from correspondents.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE

Gerasimov on Pact Document

LD241219 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today described the joint working document tabled by the Warsaw Treaty members in Vienna on June 22 as setting forth the basic elements of a mandate for future talks on cuts in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

The spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov, said that the allied socialist countries were seeking the agreement of other European nations to the commencement of full-scale negotiations within the framework of the Helsinki process for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The working document, he explained, contained specific formulations covering the purposes and subject area of the talks and stressed that cuts in armed forces and conventional armaments should be carried out as a package with reductions in tactical nuclear systems which, Gerasimov said, were, as a rule, dual-purpose weapons capable of delivering either conventional or nuclear warheads.

The socialist countries, he continued, had expressed readiness in the context of the suggested cuts to start working out priority measures to strengthen the confidence of all European nations that surprise offensive operations would not be mounted against them.

"We shall be seeking at these talks to achieve an arms balance at a lower level by dint of mutual reductions and with account taken of the sides' advantages in these or other weapons.

"We are for removing disparities between the sides, but this should be done through cuts in the arms of the side that has got ahead rather than through an arms buildup by time lagging side.

"We are for effective and stringent arrangements to verify treaty obligations, which should be done both with the help of national technical means and with the help of international procedures, including on-site inspections," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Amnesty Includes Political Offenders

AU241337 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 24 (AFP) -- Soviet political prisoners will have their sentences reduced under the partial amnesty declared this month to mark the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here Wednesday.

He told a press conference that prisoners sentenced under articles 142 and 190 of the penal code would be among those to benefit from the amnesty, which came into effect on June 18 and will be applied over the next six months.

Article 142 covers infringement of laws on the separation of church and state, while article 190, under which many dissidents have been jailed, punishes anti-Soviet propaganda.

The last amnesty, in April 1985, specifically excluded article 190 detainees.

According to leading dissident Andrey Sakharov 160 prisoners sentenced under articles 70 and 190 for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda have already been freed since February before the end of their normal terms.

The present amnesty does not include article 70 prisoners.

Earlier Wednesday the MOSCOW NEWS quoted a Soviet jurist familiar with previous amnesties as saying that "very, very many of our fellow-countrymen" would be released under the latest one.

The decree rules out the release of habitual offenders, dangerous criminals and prisoners convicted on spying, treason or trafficking charges.

MOSCOW NEWS said it was impossible to say whether thousands or tens of thousands of people would benefit from the amnesty because, "alas", statistics did not permit.

But the article commented that under the broadest amnesty decreed in 1953 on the death of Stalin, the "act of mercy" became a "dramatic event" because all kinds of prisoners were released indiscriminately.

Eight other partial amnesties have been decreed since 1938.

IZVESTIYA CITES GERASIMOV ON SIPRI YEARBOOK, RUST

PM241139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report under the rubric "Facts, Events, Opinions": "M. Rust Charged in the FRG. From Our Correspondent at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center"]

[Excerpt] Here is the chronicle of just 1 working day -- of normal intensity -- at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center: a news conference on an upcoming film festival, a meeting with Adriano Chelentano [name as published], a news conference on the World Women's Congress, which has recently opened, and the usual briefing on questions of current policy.

G. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Administration, drew journalists' attention to the publication of the latest yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. According to the publication, in 1986 23 nuclear weapons tests were conducted worldwide -- 14 by the United States, 8 by France, and 1 by Britain jointly with the United States. In the column relating to the USSR there is a zero. In this year's data there will be no zero. But as the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman stressed, we still want to return to this zero, and still think it necessary and possible to achieve agreements on a complete universal ban on nuclear testing. The matter depends on the political will of the Western countries' governments and, mainly on the U.S. Administration. The question of a "double zero" on missiles in Europe has now reached the practical plane. There is also the prospect of a third "zero" on battlefield nuclear weapons. We would like a fourth to be added to it -- on nuclear tests, and a fifth -- on chemical weapons...

There were, of course, again questions relating to the Rust affair, in particular about the results of his meeting with his parents. The moderator only shrugged his shoulders in response, patiently explaining yet again that the youth's parents had kept quiet and that there were no other sources of information. The Western information agencies, incidentally, reported that one of the possible aims of the meeting was to obtain M. Rust's signature to a contract regarding his future memoirs -- although it is unclear how soon he will be able to work on them...

As DPA reports, the point is that M. Rust has been charged in the FRG with flagrantly violating air traffic safety, thus endangering people's lives. According to existing FRG laws, crimes of this nature are punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment or a monetary fine. [passage omitted]

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET IN SEVILLE

LD221458 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Madrid June 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov reports:

The European programming group opened a meeting in the Spanish city of Seville today, attended by the defense ministers of 13 NATO member countries (excluding Iceland).

They will discuss a document aimed at furthering cooperation in NATO frameworks to produce modern weapons.

The group's members are currently involved in over 30 joint military programs, including those to develop a "European fighter of the future", air-to-surface missiles, an anti-tank helicopter and a military transport plane.

PETROVSKIY RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL ANSTEE

LD242115 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting today with Margaret Anstee, United Nations undersecretary-general, head of the United Nations Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna.

The sides discussed certain aspects of work of the United Nations.

PYADYSHEV ADDRESSES ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

LD181516 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] New York June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The creation of a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world calls for revolutionary changes in the minds of people, the education of peoples in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding and tolerance, the giving up of stereotyped ways of thinking, using the enemy categories with regard to other countries and peoples. This was stated Wednesday by Boris Byadyshv, head of a Soviet delegation at a session of the U.N. Information Committee which is going on in the U.N. Headquarters.

Responsible actions in the sphere of international information will promote the consolidation of trust in relations between peoples, the working out of moral guarantees of the preservation of peace and, consequently, the creation of material guarantees, Pyadushev said. Warsaw Treaty member countries put forward a document on a military doctrine at the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee. They suggested that their Atlantic opponents see for themselves that the Warsaw Treaty countries are sincere in their intentions, that under no conditions will they attack any other country and will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is a concrete example of how trust should be consolidated, an example of great political importance.

Pointing out, and with good reason, a special role played by the mass media in the consolidation of trust, it is also important to see to it that favourable conditions be created for the work of press, TV and radio journalists. All the 450 foreign correspondents accredited at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow have an unrestricted right to attend briefings and press conferences at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to contact people in other organizations, to meet representatives of the public and private individuals.

If Soviet journalists accredited in the U.S. are deprived of the right to freely attend press conferences and are denied access to other information sources, let it be on the conscience of those who use such methods. We shall not take similar actions because we are serious about journalistic work and openness (glasnost) [as received] and we deal with these problems with a sense of responsibility.

The reorganization of international information relations is especially vital in the third world zone. The Soviet Union supports developing countries in their striving for the establishment of a new international information order.

The Soviet representative said in conclusion that a new political thinking imbued people with hope and gave them a practical chance to avoid futile and fruitless confrontations, to start and develop a constructive dialogue, to jointly quest for ways to resolve complicated problems in the sphere of international information.

EEC-GULF STATES MEETING REJECTS U.S. BUILDUP

LD241253 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Brussels June 24 TASS -- At their last night's meeting the EEC leaders and ministers of six Arab countries of the Persian Gulf favoured here freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf. Its participants did not support in their statement the buildup of U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, intimating thereby that they treated unfavourably this militarist venture of the Reagan administration.

The meeting voiced support for agreed international efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq war and, among other things, the relevant activities by the U.N. secretary general and the Security Council. Meeting participants also confirmed their support for the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE URGES END TO GULF WAR

LD202103 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Paris June 20 TASS -- An international conference in Paris sponsored by the Arab League educational, cultural and scientific organisation called on all international organisations, the U.N. Security Council above all, to take effective measures to achieve the earliest peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

The conference held under the aegis of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was attended by prominent public figures, scientists and cultural workers from the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Syria, Morocco and other countries.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD241538 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar made a short stopover here today on his way to Minsk where he is going on an official visit at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Arrives in Minsk

LD241912 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Minsk June 24 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, arrived in the capital of Belorussia (one of the 15 republics making up the Soviet Union) for an official visit at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia.

Javier Perez de Cuellar is accompanied by his wife.

Today the United Nations secretary-general had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of Belorussia which is one of the founders of the U.N. and a permanent member of the organization.

The sides exchanged views on the activities of the United Nations, specifically, on ways for enhancing its role in pooling efforts of the international community with the aim of safeguarding peace, promoting disarmament, attaining the goals and exercising the principles enshrined in the U.N. charter.

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY CONFERENCE ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD241743 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Zanin and Sergey Pisarev report:

The participants in the international conference on the subject "Concept of peace in history and the present" have adopted an address to all scientists of the world.

The address says that to utilize the potential of history as a science with a view to contributing to removing the threat of outbreak of war and to establishing better mutual understanding between people, nations, and countries is a task of immense importance.

The conference ended here on Tuesday. More than 60 scholars from European, Asian, and American countries, taking part in the conference discussed the issue of historians' responsibility for the preservation of peace, and set themselves as a goal to increase the historians' contribution to the struggle for the survival of mankind.

The participants consider it necessary to continue the work for peace which they began at the conference, the address points out. They urged all scientists to join them in the attainment of the lofty goal: to prevent nuclear war.

At the close of the conference, a sponsoring group was set up. It intends to organize a number of conferences and meetings of historians in the coming years to discuss their contribution to the humanisation of international relations.

"The task of attracting the public at large to the cause of struggle for the prevention of nuclear war is far from being a utopia, as some figures in the West think", Academician Sergey Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet Union's National Committee of historians, has said in an interview with the TASS correspondents.

"Nowadays the peace movement encompasses most diverse sections of population. But due to the fact that the historians' professional glance is directed towards the past, they possibly realize more clearly than others how difficult the path of civilization is".

"I think this is why the idea of humanizing policy and the idea of a world without weapons, wars and violence is so close to us. The historians' joining the mass movement for peace could give it greater influence and prestige", the Soviet academician emphasized.

SCIENTISTS COMMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

PM220801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[L. Chausov report: "Duty of Legal Scientists"]

[Text] The international conference "Development of the Socialist Constitutional System," devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great October, has drawn to a close.

Speaking of international cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, jurists from various countries rightly link questions of ensuring human rights with the state of affairs in the world arena and point to the life-giving nature of the new political thinking. To preserve values common to all mankind, defend man's most important right, the right to life, and uphold peace on the planet -- these are the aims of the USSR's foreign policy initiatives on nuclear disarmament, of the tasks creating an all-embracing system of international security, and of the military doctrine adopted at the recent Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. This is the opinion of everyone with whom I talked.

Legal scientists consider it their duty to build on the planet a constitutional edifice which would exclude the possibility of war forever. They are unanimous in this.

Nevertheless, each participant in the meeting probably has his own pet hobbyhorse. I took interviews in the corridors of the "Sovietsentr."

Academician M. Cic, director of the Bratislava State and Law Institute: "I believe that a lively face-to-face exchange of experience is particularly important for legal experts from socialist states: The identical nature of their social system enables them to understand each other well, while regard for national features in the development of each country always adds something new to the store of experience and mutually enriches scientists."

Academician A. Lopatka, chairman of the Polish Supreme Court: "Socialist society is interested in being governed by worthy people. Democracy does not tolerate abuses of power, so it is important to learn to choose people for leadership who are not only competent but also morally sound and honest and who have the appropriate knowledge and character. We must not make mistakes here. This joke is current among us: 'You must learn not from mistakes but...at university!' To be serious, people in the sphere of government simply need high professionalism, a good store of knowledge...."

Yugoslav Professor P. Nikolic, general secretary of the International Constitutional Law Association: "Man is the greatest asset of our contradictory world. I believe that juridical science must create some kind of 'register' of values common to all mankind and elaborate a legal code which must be observed in every country, regardless of the social system.

At the international conference in Moscow the chief discussion was about how to place the creation of laws at the service of peace and progress and how to struggle together for mankind's survival. A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in it. He answered questions from legal scientists.

DUNAYEV ON 'CONTRADICTION' WHITE HOUSE SIGNALS

LD172218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1647 GMT 17 Jun 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] [Andrianov] According to reports from the United States, much comment has been evoked there by President Reagan's last speech on the outcome of the meeting of the capitalist seven in Venice, specifically, the part of his statement in which he talks about the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on mutual reduction of medium-range missiles. Our correspondent in Washington, Vladimir Dunayev, shares his impressions on the same topic:

[Dunayev] It would seem that the last pretexts for delaying a response have evaporated -- the U.S. allies explained this both in Venice and at the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs in Iceland: They do not oppose a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. The President even spoke of the historical opportunity opened up in this context. True, in the very same speech the President insisted upon increasing military appropriations and complained of the inadequate concern of Congress for the military might of the United States. These are not compatible aims -- disarmament and the arms race.

I fear that the President's speech, the text of his speech, reflected reality: There are two teams operating in parallel in the White House. That is how it was before, but before the ultra-right group, a group knowing no obstacles, a dangerous and adventurist group, rejecting accord with our country, unvaryingly prevailed. After Irangate the situation changed considerably: The adventurist team, which had formerly reliably guarded the President's authority, lost several leaders. Then the formerly pretty weak second team, once Irangate flared up and the veneer of Presidential prestige started to melt away before our eyes, was joined by new and influential figures, a new Presidential chief of staff and a new national security adviser. These two groups, two teams, are issuing contradictory, if not opposite, signals, also registered in the President's speech. As an observer of Washington ways, I am troubled more by actions than by the speech, that is, the actions of an old, yet still powerful group, including not only those members of his cabinet most close to the President, such as Weinberger, but also the middle rank of virtually every department and all the secret services.

I listened to and watched the President on television and could not divert myself from the idea that, looking ahead to our accords, the more real they become, probably, the more cunning and inevitable will be the attempts to put a mine under them, to wreck agreements, a meeting, detente. Remember how the U.S. secret services managed to poison relations between our countries prior to Reykjavik. The provocation regarding the Soviet diplomat Zakharov was arranged in New York, calculated, not without grounds, to produce an escalation of estrangement. A more recent example: From January through to April, the United States was being told about the perfidy of Russian women who seduced U.S. Marines, the very same ones guarding the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. One Indian sergeant was arrested here and then, in a couple of months, a black corporal in the Marines was arrested, and then, as a special treat, another warrant officer, also from the Marines was arrested. All three admitted, all three recognized that yes, they were recruited; yes, they opened up the doors of the U.S. Embassy to Soviet agents at the request of their paramours, turned off the alarm system, and allowed them into the cypher room.

What happened then? They replaced the ambassador in Moscow and all the Marines guarding the embassy. This all but wrecked Shultz' visit to Moscow, yet 2 days ago the U.S. authorities reported that they have not been punished. What happened? Nothing. Nobody recruited the Indian sergeant, nobody seduced the black corporal, nobody got into the emabassy, the cypher room has kept its innocence, the military tribunal has been cancelled, but what about the confessions? It follows that the Marines had received an order from above to get results, and used unlawful methods of investigation. This has now come to light; these Marines themselves and their lawyers are talking about this. Then the corporal, who renounced the confession that was beaten out of him, was promised a pardon if he spoke about the Indian sergeant at the tribunal. But the corporal refused, the provocation crashed -- in 6 months.

You know, 2 years of experience living and working in the United States gives me grounds to predict that however much the positions of our governments might come together, say, on the abolition of Euromissiles or on other matters, however close we might be to accord, there is always a real threat -- even a likely threat -- of disruptions, scandals and provocations. This will not necessarily hit the target, but I am sure they will try to do so.

DOBRYNIN HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH BUSINESSMAN

LD241931 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received John Crystal, a prominent American public figure and member of the U.S. business community, president of Iowa Bankers Trust, on his request.

Anatoliy Dobrynin and John Crystal had a friendly and detailed conversation on the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between American companies and Soviet foreign trade agencies and production organizations, including the establishment of joint-venture enterprises.

John Crystal told Anatoliy Dobrynin of his impressions from the tour of Soviet farming regions. The American businessmen said that he had visited the Soviet Union regularly in the past 20 years and that during his latest tour he had noticed marked changes that had taken place in Soviet agriculture in the past few years, especially, the current enthusiastic attitude of agricultural workers to the policy of reorganization pursued by the Soviet leadership.

John Crystal warmly recalled his meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev in the previous years and said that the activities of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee inside the country and on the international scene were gaining growing respect of Americans belonging to different walks of life.

SOVIET-U.S. PEACE SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN Khabarovsk

LD241249 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Khabarovsk June 24 TASS -- Peace and security issues in the Pacific are in the focus of attention at a four-day Soviet-U.S. symposium which opened in the Soviet Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk today.

Taking part in the symposium are leading political scientists from the J.F. Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University and Soviet representatives from the Institute of the U.S. and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Economic Studies of the Far Eastern branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TURNER VISITS KIEV

AU241607 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Jun 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 16 June V. S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received Vernon G. Turner, Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

During a conversation the visitor was briefed about the process of restructuring in various fields of the republic's life. It was emphasized that the main goal of the renewal taking place in the country was to hasten the socioeconomic development of Soviet society and to further its democratization. The growing role of the supreme organ of state power in the Ukrainian SSR and of the local soviets of people's deputies was also discussed.

The ambassador pointed out that the changes taking place in the political, social, and economic spheres of the USSR were watched in Canada with great interest. By its peaceful policy, he emphasized, the USSR is now exerting a real influence on the entire international life. Canada has always been interested in constructive cooperation with the USSR. Our relations in the field of agriculture are of particular mutual advantage. We are looking for new ways and possibilities to establish contacts, the ambassador said.

N. G. Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, participated in the conversation.

PRC STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN EVOKES 'REGRET'

PM241128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Pakistan"]

[Text] Beijing June 23 TASS -- XINHUA reports that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, staying in Islamabad on an official visit, had negotiations with Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo. While discussing international issues, XINHUA points out, the sides expressed concern over the "unsettled Afghan issue" and "continued foreign occupation of Afghanistan" which "threatens the security of its neighbors".

Indicative is the fact that while favoring a "just and reasonable political settlement of the Afghan question", the heads of the Chinese and Pakistani Governments did not mention at all the process of national reconciliation which is under way in Afghanistan.

But the participants in the Islamabad negotiations know too well that the policy of the present Afghan leadership, apart from enjoying broad support inside the country, has won recognition abroad and is bearing real fruit in the cause of establishing peace in Afghanistan and normalizing the situation in the region.

It is also common knowledge that the continued foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan and the undeclared war waged from Pakistan against that sovereign country are one of the main roadblocks in the way of a settlement. Provocative actions by the Pakistani authorities which interfere with the return of Afghans to their homeland and which give orders to their military pilots to attack and down Afghan passenger-transport planes carrying women and children, are in no way helpful to defusing tension either.

Judging by the report of the XINHUA agency, the Chinese leader "confirmed China's support" for the Pakistani position on the Afghan issue, which shows a lack of change in the approach of the two countries to their important regional problem. This fact cannot but evoke regret, since the manifestation of goodwill by the PRC and Pakistan and their desire to make a contribution to a peaceful settlement of the situation related to Afghanistan could contribute to resolving the question and strengthening the security of all countries in the region.

TOLKUNOV MEETS PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW242352 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0100 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met a delegation of the Chinese Journalists Association on 22 June. He described to the visiting Chinese guests the progress of reform in all walks of life in the Soviet Union, as well as the democratization, opening of society, and the role of Soviet newspapers and journals in the development of this process. He stressed the responsibilities of mass media in the struggle to strengthen peace and international cooperation.

U.S. FIGURES CITED ON S. KOREA, OLYMPICS

Jesse Jackson Cited

LD241345 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. public including the prominent U.S. political figures Jesse Jackson and Mervyn Dymally, a member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, today visited the South Korean ambassador in Washington and protested against the harsh suppression of popular action by the authorities of that country. In an ABC Television interview, Jackson said, among other things: We called on the South Korean Government to cease its brutal repression and free its political prisoners. We expressed the hope that the authorities of that country will immediately begin preparations for the holding of open, free, and just elections.

The delegation quite rightly also drew attention to the fact that the planned holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988 is simply impossible under these conditions. I think you will agree with that, comrades: We have been receiving similar reports almost every day for quite a long time. Jesse Jackson declared that the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul under present conditions would be a violation of the very principle of the Olympic movement.

U.S. Could Boycott

PM220755 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Safety Must Be Guaranteed"]

[Text] According to a report by an AP correspondent in Seoul, Robert Helmick, president of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, who is also a member of the International Olympic Committee and head of the International Swimming Federation, is visiting the capital of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

As is known, the situation in South Korea at present is the tensest since Chon Tu-hwan, the head of current military regime, came to power. In many South Korean cities mass demonstrations of the population calling for the removal of the dictatorship and the holding of democratic elections are continuing. According to reports in the South Korean press, the Seoul authorities intend to declare a state of emergency in the country.

R. Helmick said on the subject of the situation in South Korea: "We expect that the situation will have normalized by the beginning of the Olympics and we are continuing our preparations for the games with a view to arriving in Seoul in September. However, our Olympic Committee is studying the situation in South Korea from day to day and from month to month and we will give our final assessment of the situation in August of next year. Should it prove risky, we will not send our team. The U.S. National Olympic Committee intends to postpone the trip of the U.S. team should there be any doubt as to its safety."

Our newspaper reported an incident which took place in the South Korean city of Masan during an international soccer cup match. On that occasion the police used tear gas in the stadium itself in an effort to disperse the participants in an antigovernment student demonstration.

"Should such a thing happen at the Olympics," R. Helmick noted, "we will refuse to take part in competitions held at sports grounds where tear gas is being used."

The U.S. civil rights leader Jesse Jackson mentioned the situation in South Korea in one of his speeches. Appearing on the ABC network program "Good Morning, America," he emphasized that the explosive situation in the south of the Korean Peninsula could lead to a U.S. boycott of the 1988 Games.

"We are not calling for a boycott, yet," Jackson said. "However, if the situation in South Korea deteriorates, we will protest. And that would be a first step toward our boycott of the 1988 Games."

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE, ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN

LD241422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Soviet-Japanese Intergovernmental consultations on trade and economic issues started today in Tokyo. The two sides noted that since the previous consultations, which took place in January last year in Moscow, certain positive changes have become noticeable in trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan. At the same time, the experience of trade relations, it was noted at the consultations, shows that the creation by the Japanese Government of artificial obstacles in the way of the development of bilateral trade, and the whipping up of anti-Soviet sensations in the Japanese press do not promote the development of mutually profitable trade and economic relations.

TASS NOTES U.S. DISPATCH OF FRIGATE TO YOKOSUKA

LD240953 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 24 TASS -- The U.S. Naval Command has decided to dispatch a frigate to the American base in Yokosuka.

The new vessel with a cruise missile capability will be permanently based in Yokosuka.

The news agency KYODO TSUSHIN assessed the American decision as another step towards increasing the might of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

The Pentagon's aggressive preparations in the northwestern Pacific are being carried out against the background of Washington's hypocritical remarks about the escalation of the "Soviet military threat" in the Far East.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON U.S.-AUSTRALIAN TIES CITED

LD242346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1910 GMT 24 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger annually hold consultations with their Australian counterparts. [video shows Shultz and Weinberger at talks] On this occasion Shultz suddenly stated that the Soviet Union is attempting to undermine U.S.-Australian interests in the South Pacific. That is what he said: attempting to undermine. He said that the United States and Australia are nevertheless strengthening their military cooperation, and thanked the Australian Government for granting access to U.S. ships and aircraft. Shultz also said that the United States and Australia are keeping in force the framework of the ANZUS pact, which New Zealand left last year as a consequence of the dispute over nuclear weapons. New Zealand would have taken part in these talks but the United States severed military relations last year after New Zealand declared its territory to be a nuclear-free zone. [passage omitted]

YAZOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION 23 JUNE

LD232222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2132 GMT 23 Jun 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 23 June USSR Defense Minister Army General Yazov received a delegation of Vietnamese political workers headed by Lieutenant General [as heard] Nguyen Quyet, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A conversation took place on questions of mutual interest. The conversation took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

VIETNAMESE ASSEMBLY ASSESSES MOSCOW TALKS

PM250844 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Ends Its Work"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun -- A routine session of the SRV National Assembly has ended here. The participants discussed topical questions of socialist building in Vietnam and elected new members of the republic's leadership bodies. The delegates assessed highly the results of the recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee, and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks held in Moscow mark a qualitatively new stage in the development and strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the two countries' parties and peoples, Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, stated at the concluding session. He noted that the present complex socioeconomic situation in the country requires the speediest adoption of effective measures to overcome difficulties in production and in the working people's life, and above all gradually to stabilize the situation in the sphere of distribution and the circulation of money and goods. The republic's newly elected leadership bodies must make every effort to successfully fulfill these tasks.

WHITE HOUSE SEEKS GULF WAR POLICY SUPPORT

Aim: To Prolong Conflict

LD241622 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

The situation in the Near East -- the continuing Iranian-Iraqi war and the dangerous developments in the Persian Gulf zone -- were discussed in New York and Washington almost simultaneously. Gathered in the building on the East River, members of the United Nations Security Council held consultations on urgent measures to be taken with a view to terminating the senseless war between the two neighboring countries -- a war causing heavy casualties on both sides.

In the meantime, the U.S. President in the Oval Office of the White House was trying to talk a group of legislators into supporting his moves designed to bring about a diametrically opposite result.

Of course, Washington stands for peace in that explosive region -- in words. But, as is the case with many other urgent international problems, its words are at variance with practical actions.

Not a single sober-minded person will try to extinguish a fire by pouring gasoline on the flames. But this is precisely what the Reagan administration's policy boils down to. Moreover, Washington is trying to impose that policy on Congress, U.S. allies and countries situated in the region.

The substance of that policy was very aptly formulated by THE WASHINGTON POST a few days ago. Instead of trying to find an early settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the paper noted, Washington chose to adhere to the Israeli point of view -- the longer that war the better.

Let us try to find out who of the "strategic allies" invented that point of view first. However, one thing is doubtless: The continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict comes in line with the interests of both Washington and Tel Aviv.

Weakening anti-imperialist forces in the Middle and Near East and driving a wedge into the ranks of the Moslem countries, that conflict promotes the implementation of Israel's expansionist schemes and Washington's military and political plans.

Washington's efforts to intimidate the Persian Gulf countries with a "Soviet threat" remains a trump card in its underhand scheming in the region.

Well, it's nothing new. Washington has been doing that since the time the U.S., under Truman and Eisenhower, began making its way into the Middle and Near East under the pretext of the theory of "vacuum" which the Soviet Union will allegedly fill in by all means unless the United States prevents it from doing so.

Washington has not been simply spreading hostile and totally false stories about a "Soviet threat", but also trying to fill in the "vacuum" itself, by provoking and kindling regional conflicts which spelt suffering and deprivations for the people in various countries.

As to the Soviet Union, precisely it was the architect of the idea [word indistinct] efforts, including within the framework of the United Nations Security Council to bring about an early termination of the Iranian-Iraqi war and a political settlement of the conflict by means of talks.

Sending more and more of its naval ships to the Persian Gulf region, the White House and the Pentagon maintain that this time the risk of wide-scale combat cooperations involving the United States is "at a minimum."

Ship commanders, ABC Television Network observed, do not share Washington's demonstrative optimism at all. There are indications that not only ship commanders are in doubt.

'Differences' With Congressmen

LD241005 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 24 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan and a group of congressmen during a meeting in the White House Oval Room on Tuesday discussed U.S. Persian Gulf policy, Marlin Fitzwater, assistant to the President for press relations, has announced.

Fitzwater's remarks made it clear that Reagan strove to enlist congressional support for the administration's course in the volatile region.

Fitzwater acknowledged that the meeting revealed differences.

A large number of representatives and senators, both Democrats and Republicans, are alarmed by the escalation of American military presence in the Persian Gulf, started without congressional sanction.

The planned transfer of 11 Kuwaiti tankers to the American register and their escorting by U.S. warships may involve the United States in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Of extreme concern to Congress were public threats by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to make a "pre-emptive" strike at Iran in the event of "hostile" actions on its part.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS 'URGENT' MESSAGE

LD241559 Kuwait KUNA in English 1517 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 24 (KUNA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze Wednesday received an "urgent" written message from Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

Kuwaiti ambassador here 'Abd al-Mohsen al-Du'ayj told KUNA today that he delivered the message to director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov.

Noting that the message comes within the framework of negotiation and exchange of views between the two countries on latest developments, Al-Du'ayj said "the message deals with the current developments of the situation in the Gulf Region".

Kuwait and the Soviet Union for a long time have been bound by firm friendly relations, the ambassador said, adding Polyakov has assured him of the Soviet appreciation to the Kuwaiti wise and independent policy toward the pressing international issues in general and the Middle East issues in particular.

PLO'S QADDUMI ON 'ARAFAT VISIT, MIDEAST PARLEY

LD241215 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 24 Jun 87

[By Khalid al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun (KUNA) -- PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi stated here today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will soon pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the official invitation of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Qaddumi, who is on a visit to Moscow, in an exclusive interview with KUNA added that Mr 'Arafat will soon pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a high-level delegation for talks with the Soviet leadership regarding the latest Arab developments and "coordination with the Soviet Union."

Qaddumi described his visit to Moscow "as successful, adding that an atmosphere of frankness and clarity prevailed over the talks." He stressed that "viewpoints on the Arab current situation are identical."

The Palestinian official pointed out that it has been agreed to bolster contacts between Moscow and the PLO, through envoys or messages. Qaddumi asserted that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran conflict, and that both sides expressed concern regarding the continuity of the Gulf conflict and demanded an immediate halt to this conflict.

Mr Qaddumi added that the talks dealt with resolutions by the PNC's 18th session, held last April in Algiers; bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO and the ("?need) to consolidate them; Palestinian-Arab relations and the need to normalize them; Palestinian-Syrian relations and convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Concerning the international peace conference, Qaddumi pointed out that "we need more time before convening the international conference. However, the idea has been widely welcomed worldwide; the latest to welcome it is the EEC."

Qaddumi continued: "The only hurdle is the U.S. and Israeli stance rejecting the convening of an international conference with full jurisdiction but supporting a conference as merely a cover for direct negotiations without PLO and the Soviet Union." He added: "Because of international pressure, the U.S.-Israeli position has been isolated, and this has led them to brandish the acceptance of an international conference."

Furthermore, Qaddumi stressed that the Palestinian problem is at the core of the Middle East conflict. Concerning the U.S. stance toward the international conference, Qaddumi stated: "No tangible change has occurred in the U.S. stance. They merely play with words and attempt to avoid the convening of a genuine international conference emerging from a preparatory committee consisting of UN Security Council permanent members."

Qaddumi stressed: "The United States has not made any tangible steps toward this and still denies the Palestinian people's legitimate rights." He gave as proof of this the order being studied by the U.S. Congress for closing down PLO information offices in the United States.

The PLO Political Department chief stressed, however, that "vast support is being accorded the PLO, despite all circumstances, by the overwhelming majority of the world's peoples."

Regarding a resumption of Soviet-Israeli relations, Qaddumi reported the USSR's affirmation that relations will not be resumed as long as the causes of their severance remain -- namely, "continuing occupation of [word indistinct] and Arab lands, nonrecognition of the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and continuing Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon."

He added: "Thus we see, as our Soviet friends have affirmed, that what is going on absolutely does not mean a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel."

Concerning the prevailing Arab situation, Qaddumi said: "The Arab nation is now moving toward solidarity," pointing to the decisions reached a few months ago by the Arab foreign ministers: Agreement on convening an Arab summit and the need for action to clarify the Arab atmosphere of disputes and differences over central issues, particularly the Palestinian question and the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Qaddumi also stressed that the Islamic summit held last January in Kuwait helped create an adequate climate for convening an Arab summit. [passage omitted]

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations, Qaddumi said: "One cannot say the situation has been normalized." Pointing to the recent PNC resolutions on the normalizations of Palestinian-Syrian relations, he added that there had been contacts with Damascus but "they did not yield decisive results." Qaddumi added that the Soviet Union has made and is still making efforts to establish fraternal relations between the PLO and Syria.

Concerning recent events on the Palestinian scene and events before the PNC's 18th session, Qaddumi affirmed that these were "differences and not divisions" between Palestinian resistance factions.

Concluding his statement, Qaddumi said no party, organization, or revolution could be devoid of differences in points of views, stressing that this is "a sign of good health and democracy."

PRAVDA PUBLISHES COMMUNIQUE ON QADDUMI VISIT

PM251021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

["Soviet-Palestinian Joint Communique"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun (TASS) -- A delegation of the PLO Executive Committee headed by F. Qaddumi, leader of the PLO Political Department, made a working visit to Moscow 22-23 June 1987 at the invitation of the Soviet side. The delegation was received by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister. A conversation took place with F. Qaddumi and other members of the PLO Executive Committee in the delegation at the CPSU Central Committee.

In the talks and conversations, which passed in an atmosphere of frankness [otkrovennost] and mutual understanding, the identity of views of the Soviet Union and the PLO on the state of affairs in the world and the situation in the Near East was confirmed, and ways of furthering developing Soviet-Palestinian relations were set out.

During a discussion of the international situation, those attending the talks advocated establishing a world order in which the principles of a nonviolent world without nuclear weapons, and of the free and independent development of all states and peoples, without interference from outside or attempts to dictate to others will prevail.

The PLO confirms its support for the Soviet Union's major peace initiatives and considers that their fulfillment must lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century, to a substantial lessening of military and political tension throughout the world, and to the freeing of vast means and resources for the needs of constructive development.

It was stressed on both sides that the political settlement of regional conflicts, which are used by the imperialist forces to manipulate the level of tension and confrontation in various parts of the world and to undermine the national gains of the liberated countries and peoples, is an inseparable part of the struggle to strengthen international security.

An in-depth exchange of opinion was conducted on the situation in the Near East and ways of achieving a just solution for the cardinal problem of the Near East conflict, the Palestinian problem, in the context of a comprehensive settlement in that region.

Both sides stated that the basic reason for the unrelenting tension in the Near East is Israel's continuing occupation of Arab lands and its refusal to satisfy the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The sides resolutely condemn Israel's policy of terror and violence against the Palestinian camps and on occupied lands, repressions against the civilian population, the creation of Israeli settlements there, the annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the undermining of the economy and national culture of the Arab people of Palestine which is contrary to the generally recognized norms of international law and UN decisions. It was pointed out that a considerable part of the responsibility for this is borne by Israel's senior partner in the "strategic alliance," the United States, whose all-round political, military, and economic aid encourages Israel to conduct a policy of aggression and expansion in the region.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their liberty and independence under the leadership of the PLO -- their sole legitimate representative. It gave a high assessment to the results of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council, which showed the resolve of the Palestinians to act vigorously and in cohesion in the name of ensuring their legitimate national rights, and created real prerequisites for strengthening the role of the PLO as an effective and independent factor in Near East affairs.

The PLO and USSR declare that the matter of ensuring the fundamental rights of the Palestinian Arabs to freely determine their own fate and to have their own independent national development was and remains the heart of the conflict in the Near East. Attempts to circumvent this question or to substitute separate deals for it without taking account of the interests of the Palestinians will only further aggravate the region's problems and undermine the process of a Near East settlement.

The sides consider that there are objective possibilities to break the dangerous course of events in the Near East.

In this connection the USSR and PLO favor serious international efforts to effectively unblock the situation in the Near East. A beginning must be made to a practical movement toward a comprehensive settlement of the Near East conflict. The key to this is a collective search for an honest and just peace based on the principles of equality and identical security in accordance with the UN Charter and decisions and the norms of the international law.

The Soviet Union and PLO are united in their view that a true settlement in the Near East must envisage that Israeli troops are pulled out from all the Arab territories they have occupied since 1967, including Palestinian territories, and that the Arab people of Palestine can exercise their inalienable national rights to self-determination, establishment of their own independent state and the return to their homes in accordance with the UN decisions. The convening of a plenipotentiary international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested sides on an equal basis, including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council, should be the main way toward this.

The sides spoke up for the necessity of preparing this forum carefully in order to ensure that it will produce results. The setting up of a preparatory committee for convening the conference could play a useful role in this. They regard as quite unacceptable the attempts to distort the significance of the international conference, to turn it into a cloak for separate deals and to prevent the PLO participating in the conference and the resolution of the Palestinian problem.

The PLO delegation stated, and the Soviet side agrees, that unity in the Arab ranks and the working out of a joint pan-Arab position on questions relating to a settlement and the convening of an international conference on the Near East are of prime significance for successful progress in achieving a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It was stressed that the establishment of close coordination between the progressive, patriotic forces of the Arab world and the reestablishment of cooperation and collaboration between the PLO and Syria are a guarantee of success on this path.

The USSR and the PLO resolutely condemned Israel's continuing occupation of the southern regions of Lebanon and stressed the need for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory in accordance with Security Council resolutions. They are in favor of Lebanon remaining a united, sovereign, territorially integral state and of its internal problems being settled in the interests of the Lebanese people.

The sides stressed the need for the soonest possible cessation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and of moving it into the channel of a political settlement with the legitimate interests of both sides being taken into account. They are against tension in the Persian Gulf zone being exploited as a pretext for the intensification of the foreign military presence in that important region of the world.

The USSR and PLO expressed serious concern in connection with the situation in the Mediterranean, which is still a region crammed to overflowing with nuclear and conventional weapons and navies. This circumstance is utilized by the United States and other NATO members and also by Israel to blackmail the littoral states, to destabilize regimes not to their liking, and to carry out direct armed actions. The sides expressed support for the idea of turning the Mediterranean sea into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and foreign bases.

They stated the importance of the role which can be played in this sphere by the Mediterranean countries which are members of the Nonaligned Movement. In this connection, they gave a positive assessment to the decisions adopted recently by the second conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the nonaligned Mediterranean states at Brioni (Yugoslavia).

The Soviet Union and the PLO consider that terrorism, especially state terrorism, is a serious threat to the cause of peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples. They resolutely condemn the terrorist activity being undertaken by individuals, groups, or states, and favor a stepping up of international cooperation with the aim of eliminating manifestations of terrorism by legal means. At the same time, both sides reject attempts by Israel and the imperialist forces behind it to pin the label of "terrorism" on the PLO, and on that pretext to prevent it from participating in a Near East settlement. They support the initiative of the Syrian Arab Republic to convene an international conference under UN auspices on defining the concept of terrorism and the difference between it and the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

The two sides expressed their resolve to continue to strengthen friendly Soviet-Palestinian relations and to develop coordinated actions in the struggle for international security, the strengthening of independence, the social progress of the peoples, and the establishment of a just and stable peace in the Near East.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the leadership of the PLO, F. Qaddumi expressed deep gratitude to the USSR and its leadership for the selfless support and help which is an important factor in the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate national rights.

An understanding was reached on continuing regular consultations and the exchange of opinions at various levels on questions of mutual interest.

A Palestinian delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee will visit the USSR.

PERES, THATCHER DISCUSS MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD241958 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- By TASS Commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev: During a meeting with Shimion Peres, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Israel, now making a tour of several West European countries, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain, expressed support for his proposal for calling an international conference for the Middle East.

According to wire service reports, the case in point was a conference which would provide a practical means to hold talks between the sides directly involved in the conflict.

The other words, efforts are being made again to play up the idea of calling an "umbrella-conference" designed to open up the road to direct separate Arab-Israeli talks and to rubber-stamp accords reached during such talks.

It should be noted that it is planned to hold such talks in conditions of the continuing Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and to debar the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians, from the talks. The Israeli minister is known to have been advocating such a conference for quite some time.

It is obvious that an attempt is being made to emaciate the idea of a plenipotentiary conference for the Middle East which would become an effective mechanism for attaining a just and durable settlement in that region of the world -- a conference under the U.N. auspices to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the PLO and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

There is no doubt that efforts made by Israel and its benefactors to pass themselves off as supporters of such an international forum and in actual fact to try and direct the Middle East settlements process into the channel of separate deals are only putting off prospects for establishing a really durable peace in the region.

The developments demonstrate that a constructive and business-like approach and conscientious collective efforts are required in order to convene the international conference for Middle East as early as in 1988 and ensure its genuine success.

RPP ASSAILS U.S., ISRAELI MOTIVES IN VOA PACT

TA240434 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The White House spokesman handed reporters copies of President Reagan's speech at the ceremony marking the signing of the agreement on the establishment of VOA and Radio Liberty transmitters in Israel. As everyone knows, during the 2 and 1/2 years that elapsed between the launching of the dialogue on the matter and the signing of the formal agreement, the strategic allies lavished great praise on one another.

Now, too, Reagan has welcomed the Israeli response to the U.S. [word indistinct], saying that the establishment of the [words indistinct] will help disseminate universal values, free information, and world views. This will benefit everyone and particularly the [word indistinct] East, claimed Ronald Reagan. There, across the ocean, naturally [words indistinct] everyone knows what the socialist countries need, while we, being innocent, believe that what we need [words indistinct], the Soviet [word indistinct], so that it will be possible to begin the process of disarmament and we will be able to invest more in social welfare.

This is not to say that we object to the exchange of information or free contact; we are in favor of that, but experience has shown us that the disinformation campaign conducted by Radio Liberty, for one, contributes nothing to promoting East-West understanding and merely affects our contacts. We therefore have no guarantee that the establishment of the transmitters in Israel will have a positive effect on East-West relations. It seems that the opposite is true.

Yet there is still another angle to the problem: What will Israel gain or lose by setting up the transmitters? Some people in Israel believe that this is a way to influence socialist policies, but this, of course, is a dangerous illusion. In the eyes of the public in the Socialist countries, it is again quite evident that the U.S. Administration's satellite is actively trying to undermine the foundations of the socialist regime while engaging in unrestrained psychological warfare against it. The Israeli Government has yet again proved that it lacks freedom of decision on significant political matters, and that its political echelon is subordinate to U.S. ideologies. Anti-Soviet propaganda will be conducted from Israeli soil, thereby turning the Jewish state -- this time quite officially -- into another arena of a war of nerves against the Soviet Union and the socialist regime.

The legislators in Israel must consider the implications of this move. And if the political gains are rather dubious, perhaps there is some other advantage to this. Some people in Israel claim that the signing of the agreement with the United States on the establishment of the relay stations is a profitable deal. Indeed, it is quite conceivable that the U.S. Administration will not only cover the expenses involved in the establishment of the stations and pay the salaries of the Israeli workers, but will furthermore give Israel more money and weapons as part of its aid plans. However, as everyone knows, the U.S. assistance is geared solely toward strengthening Israel militarily and financing its aggressive wars. Israel may win future wars, but every war harms Israel's standing, isolates it in the international arena, and furthermore causes economic and social deterioration -- something we will not elaborate on as our listeners know this as well as we do, if not better.

President Reagan furthermore (?believes) that the signing of the agreement on the relay stations adds yet another dimension to the scope of historical and special relations between the two countries. That is indeed a broad range: from joint wars against the Arabs, through [words indistinct] the Soviet Union, to the psychological war waged against the socialist regime. This is a development from which only the forces of war, aggression, and territorial expansionism can gain anything.

JOINT SYRIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM240951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Yu. Glukhov report dated 22 Jun: "USSR-Syria: Example of Fruitful Ties"]

[Text] The Soviet-Syrian standing commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has finished work in Damascus.

Assessing its results, S. Baqqaji, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs, noted that the commission focused its attention on the practical implementation of the accords reached during the recent talks between Soviet and Syrian leaders in Moscow. The economic and technical cooperation between our countries, he stated, goes back 30 years and is an example of fruitful ties between two friendly countries.

The Syrian press stresses that the sides' efforts are concentrated on developing the key sectors of the countries' economies -- the power industry, agriculture, and transport. For example, planning and exploration is being carried out to build a third hydroengineering complex for Syria on the Euphrates. Major irrigation projects are continuing to be implemented. The rail transport network is developing successfully. The development of phosphate deposits will be a new milestone in cooperation.

PROTOCOL ON EDUCATION SIGNED WITH DRA

LD220255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Boris Savodyan, our correspondent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, reports:

[Savodyan] An intergovernmental protocol has been signed in Kabul between the USSR and Afghanistan, relating to the further development of cooperation in the sphere of education. This document provides for technical assistance to be provided free of charge to the DRA Ministry of Education in 1987 and 1988 to develop the material basis for education in the republic. In accordance with the protocol, our country is to deliver visual teaching aids and teaching equipment to insure the teaching of various subjects in primary and secondary schools. Three teacher training institutes for the improvement of teachers' qualifications are to receive equipment for laboratories and offices for the natural and exact sciences. In addition, visual aids, school furniture, toys and games, film projectors, stationery, sports and physical education equipment, and appliances are to be delivered from our country for Pioneer palaces and houses.

There will be further development of cooperation between the Ministries of Education of the USSR and Afghanistan to train teaching staffs and improving their qualifications, including those of local Russian-language teachers by means of tuition and study visits by Afghan citizens to the Soviet Union and of sending Soviet experts to Afghanistan to work in the republic's educational establishments and schools. Soviet experts also are being sent to Afghanistan to develop promising educational projects.

The signing of this protocol represents another example of the Soviet Union's selfless assistance to Afghanistan in the sphere of education and will facilitate the strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the two neighboring countries.

Delegation Meets DRA Leaders

LD221730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Report by Boris Savodyan, "our correspondent in the DRA"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, led by Comrade Dumachev, chairman of the committee, has ended a visit to Afghanistan. The members of the Soviet delegation were received by Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers.

During its visit, the Soviet delegation was briefed on the work of vocational and technical colleges set up with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union, and held talks in the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education and also in the DRA Ministry of Power Engineering. It was pointed out in the course of these negotiations that during the years of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, 10 vocational and technical colleges equipped with Soviet equipment have been set up and are operating successfully.

In the course of the delegation's visit to Kabul, contracts were signed to supply Soviet equipment, visual teaching aids and materials, and to equip two more vocational and technical colleges set up with our country's assistance in the towns of Lashkarga and Faran. Two Russian-language teaching laboratories were handed over to the DRA Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education. Agreement was reached to sign in August of this year new contracts to supply Soviet teaching equipment for three DRA vocational and technical colleges, and for further equipment for existing vocational and technical colleges.

To further enhance the effectiveness of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the sphere of training workers' cadres, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education will appoint its own corresponding regional administrations and vocational and technical colleges as patrons of vocational and technical teaching institutions in Afghanistan.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS CONFER ON COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD221828 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Soviet and Indian scientists are working on a long-term complex programme which aims to attain best results in most important areas of modern science by pooling efforts of the specialists of the two countries. Soviet and Indian scientists met for a plenary session in Moscow today to discuss cooperation in fundamental research and advanced technology.

"The first meeting took place in New Delhi this spring," president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Guriy Marchuk said, "and outlined the main areas of research, namely biotechnology, immunology, power metallurgy, space science, medicine, electronics and computers. This meeting will be used to draft concrete programmes and projects. There is a need for new forms of cooperation as well. There are plans to hold long-term joint research and exchange students and post-graduate students on a wider scale. Scientists of the two countries have started an active dialogue. We intend to carry it on."

CHANGE FOR 'BETTER' IN SOMALI RELATIONS NOTED

LD242257 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Somali Democratic Republic will be 27 years old in July. Relations between the USSR and Somali have existed for nearly all of this period. Our correspondent Aleksandr Fedorov says that in fact relations existed between the USSR and Somalia before this period. At the end of the forties, when the United Nations was discussing the future of Italian Somaliland, the USSR supported the Somali people and opposed the continuation of colonialism. It sided with those countries who demanded the full independence of Somalia. Our relations became stronger after the October 1969 nationalist and democratic revolution. A treaty of friendship and cooperation, and some economic and educational agreements were signed. [passage omitted]

Our correspondent thinks that the cooperation between the USSR and Somalia contributed to the strengthening of the Somali national economy, the weakening of economic ties with the capitalist market and the progressive socioeconomic changes which took place in the country. We can now only guess at the contribution it would have made to the country if the Somali leaders had not unilaterally violated the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries in November 1977. The results and causes of that move are not the subject of our commentary today, Aleksandr Fedorov says. He only emphasizes that the move was not in the interests of the Somali people.

The change in the country's policy to widen relations with the Western world resulted in the strengthening of interference in the country's economy by international capitalism and the establishment of U.S. military bases in Somalia. The long dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia worsened internal Somali problems and fueled the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

There have been changes recently in the foreign policy of the Somali leadership. For example, the leaders are searching for ways to come to understanding through talks. Tangible changes have been achieved in the relations between the USSR and Somalia, including the resumption of parts of the trade and education agreements.

The Soviet people are pleased with this change for the better.

The USSR does not search for special benefits from the Horn of Africa. The USSR thinks that Africans have the right to decide their own destiny and follow their chosen path. The USSR is ready to assist the people as much as it can. The Soviet people relate with love and respect to the brave and hard working people of Somalia. The resumption of the previous friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will serve their interests.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SIERRA LEONE

PM250842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Anchabadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, left for the Republic of Sierra Leone on 23 June at the invitation of the All People's Congress party leadership.

PRAVDA REPORTS STOPH KREMLIN LUNCHEON SPEECH

PM241342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at 23 June Kremlin luncheon, under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Permit me on behalf of the delegation from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers once again to thank you for the friendly reception accorded to us in Moscow, he said, and to thank you personally, dear Comrade Ryzhkov, for your cordial words about us.

On the basis of the fundamental accords between our general secretaries Comrades Eric Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, we have today done work that is important for our parties, states, and peoples, and, as always during visits to your country, we sense the cordial hospitality. We regard this as an expression of the fraternal ties and firm combat alliance which link our Marxist-Leninist parties, the SED and the CPSU. These links are based on the scientific philosophy established by Marx, Engels, and Lenin and on our common goals in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for socialism.

In this connection we have an ancient tradition, established by Ernst Thaelmann, which withstood many tests in the joint struggle of the German antifascists and Soviet communists against the Nazi barbarity.

This morning we honored the memory of the heroes who gave their lives for the sake of destroying the fascist aggressors who perfidiously attacked the Land of the Soviets 46 years ago. After the liberation from Hitlerite fascism, which will always be remembered by our people, friendship with the Soviet people became dear to all the people of the GDR. The German-Soviet Friendship Society, whose 40-year jubilee we are currently marking, should have great credit for this.

Permit me also to mention the fact that in our country, too, the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be fittingly marked -- as our joint festival.

Our state relations are steadily developing on the firm foundation of the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

We are fully entitled to note that in the course of implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, cooperation in our two countries has reached a new, higher level in accordance with social development and international demands.

A few days ago our Central Committee's fourth plenum summed up the results of the strict implementation of the economic strategy adopted by the 11th SED congress. Here the determination to continue purposefully to deepen the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries was reaffirmed.

We intend to make ever fuller use of the advantages inherent in our social system in order to make our own specific contribution to the cause of the all-around strengthening of socialism's might and international magnetic force.

We have in the documents adopted by the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee a reliable compass to guide us in our joint struggle for peace, which is of decisive significance for mankind's future. We fully and wholly support the Soviet proposals to eliminate all types of nuclear arms by the year 2000 and are making our active contribution to this.

The scales of the struggle to preserve peace and security and promote equal international cooperation will tip more and more toward us as the successes of our national economies for the sake of our peoples become more significant.

In the true sense, we are competing with time.

The most important thing is, by achieving the highest possible results in the sphere of science, technology, and production, to ensure the increase in labor productivity that is necessary for dynamic economic growth. We need this in order to constantly increase the people's well-being, strengthen socialism's capacity to compete with capitalism, and ensure the defense potential needed for the military defense of our states.

In this respect we are channeling all our efforts into the implementation of the major projects for the future that are contained in the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation in the Sphere of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Through the Year 2000. We are thereby making our common contribution to the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of the CEMA countries.

Our conferences today served the goals of deepening and shaping still more effectively our collaboration in the cause of the mastery of scientific and technical progress, above all in the sphere of the development and utilization of key technologies.

I am confident that the further pooling of our efforts will lead to marked new steps in our countries' economic development and in the cause of strengthening socialism. Thus we wish to fulfill the demands of our times.

Permit me once again to stress in conclusion:

All our activity serves the cause of:

Further fruitful cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties;

The strengthening of indestructible German-Soviet friendship.

In conclusion W. Stoph wished the Soviet comrades and friends new successes in work, and all the best in personal life.

GDR Delegation Departs

LD231311 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- The party-and-Government delegation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), consisting of Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, and other comrades, left Moscow for home today.

At the airport the delegation were seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

PRAVDA CITES DIZDAREVIC AT DINNER FOR SHEVARDNADZE

PM231135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by R. Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, at 19 June Belgrade dinner for USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze under the general heading: "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Greeting the Soviet guest, he pointed out that this year thoughts and feelings are once again directed to the Great October, which ushered in a new epoch and which today, 70 years later, is illuminating the world with its lasting ideas.

The meeting with Soviet comrades revives in the memory recollections of the long, grim war years, when we, being part of the anti-Hitler coalition, were together right from the start and, making tremendous sacrifices, made a contribution to the victory of freedom and national dignity over tyranny and obscurantism.

Yugoslavia attaches exceptionally great significance to the successful development of relations and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union. Looking back over the path traveled and taking into account the precious experience of the development of our relations, we are always filled with the wish for them to be good and stable. We are constantly convinced of the lasting significance of the principles contained in the documents jointly adopted in 1955 and 1956. These principles have confirmed their universality, strength, and vitality in the example of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and enabled us to build stable, good relations founded on independence, self-reliance, equality of rights, and mutual respect and to develop cooperation and enrich our friendship.

We attach great significance to Yugoslav-Soviet meetings and political dialogue. Last year's successful visit by an LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the talks with S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were of special significance for our relations. We expect, with satisfaction, that the top-level Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue will soon be continued in Yugoslavia.

People in the SFRY follow with great attention the Soviet people's desires to implement new, profound transformations in their country. To advance and find one's own solutions, not to tolerate the existing situation, to seek ways for the working people to participate widely in management, to develop self-management and democracy, to enhance responsibility before one's own people and working class -- all this is understandable and near to us. Therefore, restructuring is a process whose positive consequences extend beyond your country's internal development and have a visible positive impact on the course of international events.

The situation in the world has hardly ever been as complex as it is now. It is the duty of all countries to act not by way of confrontation but on the basis of patient negotiations and cooperation. Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia advocates precisely this. Peace and the settlement of hotbeds of crisis on various continents can only be achieved if aggression, acts of violence, and external interference are ended.

We attach special significance to general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. We hail your country's initiatives and value M.S. Gorbachev's prominent role in this. These proposals have made a significant contribution to the start of constructive talks on nuclear disarmament. We hope that this process will also be accompanied by a reduction in armed forces and arms in Europe. I would like to point out here in particular that the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean, including Yugoslavia, hope that the process of reducing and destroying nuclear weapons and also of reducing conventional arms will also be extended equally to the Mediterranean region.

Yugoslavia is deeply devoted to the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important international factor for peace, security, and the democratization of international relations.

ANTISUBMARINE SHIPS SAIL FROM CONSTANTA FOR HOME

PM241555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jun -- The detachment of Soviet warships comprising the two large antisubmarine ships Azov and Krasnyy Kavkaz has ended its official visit to the port of Constanta.

Thousands of inhabitants of the city visited the Soviet ships during their stay, viewed thematically arranged exhibitions describing Soviet people's lives and achievements, and watched features and documentary films.

Before departure Vice Admiral V.Ye. Selivanov, voyage commander and chief of staff of the Black Sea Fleet, paid a farewell visit to Vice Admiral I. Musat, commander of the Romanian Naval Command.

The Soviet ships left the hospitable port of Constanta yesterday morning and set course for home.

CAMBODIAN COALITION LEADER VISITS ROMANIA

PM240931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Begun"]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jun -- As AGERPRES reports, Son Sann, "prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," has arrived in Bucharest. The report also points out that talks have been held between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Son Sann.

TRUD PREVIEWS ALBANIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM231519 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Jun 87 p 3

[G. Mitkevich article: "Albania: The Trade Unions' Tasks"]

[Text] The 10th Albanian Trade Unions Congress opens in Tirana 25 June. The delegates will discuss the trade union organizations' tasks in the light of the Ninth AWP Congress decisions on the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture, on whose implementation the country embarked in 1986.

Albania's trade unions play a major role in socialist building. Having had fewer than 25,000 members at the time of their foundation in February 1945, now they have turned into a mass organization uniting over 700,000 workers and employees.

Albania's working class has grown more than 40-fold during the years of people's power. Workers now constitute more than 36 percent of all people employed in social production. Their general educational and professional standards have risen. Almost one-fourth of them have completed their secondary education, while some 40 percent have an average or higher skill rating.

The working class is the leading force in the socialist transformation of Albanian society. The Ninth AWP Congress noted that "the party demands of the working class that it should head, as always, the struggle for the building of socialism, boldly express its opinion on everything, and be an implacable fighter against any phenomena running contrary to society's interests."

Major tasks have been set for Albania's working class and trade unions in the current 5-year plan period. The country's industrial output is planned to increase by 29-31 percent by 1990 compared with 1985. The basic growth of output is to be achieved through better utilization of existing production capacities. Along with this, construction work is due to be completed at projects like the Koman hydroelectric power station on the Drin River, the nickel and cobalt production plant at Elbasan, and the lubricants plant in Balleesh. There are plans for the reconstruction and expansion of several industrial enterprises. Significant increase is scheduled for the extraction of oil and gas and of ferro-nickel, chromium, and copper ore, the smelting of steel and copper, the production of metal-processing industry output, and the manufacture of light and food industry products. It has been planned to build a railroad linking Milot, Rreshen, and Kols, and a hydroelectric power complex in Banje.

To ensure the implementation of these tasks, measures are being taken to make the economy function more efficiently and to improve the planning system. Enterprises and local authority organs have been given more independence in solving a series of production questions, especially regarding the manufacture of industrial consumer goods. The task has been set of making the country's regions self-sufficient in certain types of agricultural produce.

Material incentives for labor are being introduced. Additional payments for overfulfillment of plans were introduced in the oil- and chromium-extracting industries in 1986. Material incentives are being extended to other sectors in the current year. Agricultural teams enjoy a 10-percent supplement for overfulfillment of plan targets. State purchasing prices for meat, hides, wool, cotton, tobacco, and several other types of raw materials for the light and food industries were increased as of 1 January 1987 in order to stimulate the production of certain types of agricultural produce.

The monitoring of enterprises' activity, of the quality of the output they produce, and of their output's compliance with state standards has been intensified. In parallel with workers' monitoring of production, a State Monitoring Commission has been set up with the rights of a ministry and with departments at local level.

The AWP Central Committee plenum held in April 1987 examined the question of improving supplies of foodstuffs for the population. This year's retail commodity turnover is planned to increase by 6.6 percent compared with last year.

The Albanian trade unions are actively working to mobilize the working people for fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan. A movement for better utilization of production capacities, for savings of raw and other materials, for boosting labor productivity and strengthening labor discipline, and for commissioning a number of projects ahead of schedule has been launched in the country. Trade union organizations give much attention to the growth of the working class' vocational skills, the improvement of labor and daily life conditions, and the enhancement of working people's material prosperity.

Soviet working people ardently support the efforts by Albania's working people to fulfill the Eighth 5-Year Plan targets and wish them successes in attaining the set goals.

POLISH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PRODUCTION TIES

LD242359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The all-Polish conference of leaders of enterprises cooperating with production collectives in the Soviet Union has ended in Warsaw. There was discussion of how to make the direct links more effective in order to raise the technological level of production in both countries and bring it up to the level of world standards.

OFFICIALS ASSESS POLISH BORDER TRADE FAIR

PM181519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent O. Losoto report under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries: Short Reports: "The First International Border Region Fair..."]

[Text] Warsaw -- The first international border region exchange fair has ended in Bialystok. Seven Polish voivodships had exhibitions in 4 pavilions covering 1,300 square meters. Some trade organizations from other voivodships authorized to take part in border region exchange were also there.

The Polish side presented trade items made by the light and chemical industries, furniture, fruit and vegetables, and goods from the "1001 Odds and Ends" range.

Seminars on Polish-Soviet economic and cultural cooperation were timed to coincide with the fair. Delegations from Belorussia, the Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and the RSFSR's Kaliningrad Oblast took part in the seminar's work. Exhibitions of achievements from Lithuania and Belorussia's Grodno Oblast were staged.

I asked A. Malinowski, Polish deputy minister of internal trade and services, and G. Shchukin, USSR trade representative in Poland, to comment on the results of the fair.

"The general opinion is that the first international border exchange fair was a success," A. Malinowski said. "It represented the practical fulfillment of the agreement reached last year between the USSR and Polish Governments on developing the reciprocal exchange of consumer goods between internal trade enterprises and organizations."

"The Polish goods offered for exchange were worth a total of 29.3 billion. The Soviet side selected goods worth a total of almost 22,224,000,000. During the fair 18 Polish trade organizations were authorized to carry out direct exchange with the corresponding Soviet trade enterprises and organizations. There will be 27 links of that kind.

"The fair showed the prospects of this venture. Clearly, Soviet partners must present their exhibitions at it in the future. We intend to make this fair a regular event.

"There is something else I should like to say. It is our opinion that a wider range of organizations, including cooperatives, should take part in border region exchange. It is necessary to define the principles of reciprocal claims and to simplify the customs regulations for this form of exchange. The agenda includes questions of technical servicing and guarantees on goods and the need to open extra border crossings."

"I fully agree with the assessment of the Bialystok fair," G. Shchukin said. "It really was a success. The Polish goods selected, valued at R12.5 million -- and the Polish side will chose Soviet goods to the same amount -- will considerably improve the selection on offer at the cooperating stores in the voivodships and republics along the border.

"We attach great importance to the development of the reciprocal exchange of consumer goods between our countries' internal trade enterprises and organizations. This new form of cooperation is also bearing fruit: It promotes better mutual understanding and economic, scientific, and cultural exchange.

"Like any new venture this one has its difficulties, of course. But they can be overcome if there is the mutual will and effort. And many problems are already being resolved."

GORBACHEV ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN HUNGARY

PM170845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Published in Hungarian"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 May -- The Kossuth Political Literature Publishing House had published an anthology of speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Hungarian under the title "For a World Without Wars and Weapons."

It includes materials from the period from March 1985 to February 1987 which reflect the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the constructive initiatives aimed at the creation of a nuclear-free world and the strengthening of trust between peoples. The documents include the foreign policy section of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress, the speeches delivered at the Czepeľ machine-tool building plant during the visit to Hungary, the Reykjavik press conference, and other documents.

Reporting the publication of the anthology, the Hungarian news media emphasize that the book provides a broad picture of the international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which center around the Soviet people's love of peace and the tireless struggle of Lenin's party for a peaceful future for the planet.

CSSR'S BILAK SPEAKS ON ARMS TALKS, REFORM

PM241001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Urgent Task: Vasil Bilak on Problems of International Politics"]

[Text] Prague, 22 Jun -- The achievement of an agreement on eliminating American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe is an urgent task. It would be the first step along the path of ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated. Speaking yesterday at an antiwar demonstration in Brno, he noted that, although the NATO countries had agreed to eliminate medium-range missiles, they have put forward a whole series of reservations which are complicating the solution of this important question.

The leaders of the Warsaw Pact states at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin again insistently urged all countries to make joint efforts in the interests of ending the arms race, averting a nuclear catastrophe, and security a lasting peace. The socialist countries' proposals are creating good conditions for our European home to be built on a solid foundation of mutual understanding and cooperation rather than on arsenals of weapons.

But while our efforts are directed toward strengthening peace, the speaker pointed out, the West is trying to reverse the wheel of history and impose its system and way of life on us. It is a pity the new approach to international affairs has still not found expression among the representatives of the ruling circles of certain Western countries. They still proclaim a position-of-strength policy and propagate a doctrine of nuclear intimidation. That was graphically illustrated in Ronald Reagan's recent speech in West Berlin. The U.S. President threatened and cursed socialism while "counseling" the socialist countries on how to behave. The West accuses us of fearing the very word "reform." That is not so, however. We favor reform, we favor everything that strengthens socialism, enhances its appeal, and promotes a better life for the people. But we are opposed to spurious reform, which would weaken socialism, the unity of the party and the people, and our friendship with the Soviet Union, V. Bilak stressed.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CPCZ'S KAPEK, DELEGATION

Talk With Yeltsin

LD160323 Moscow International Service in Czech 1500 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Gorkom, received today a delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee led by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague City Committee of the Party, which has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow City Gorkom. In the course of the conversation, Boris Yeltsin briefed members of the delegation on the progress of the city party in organizing implementation of decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 26th City Party Conference.

Antonin Kapek briefed him on activities of the Prague City Party Organization after the 17th CPCZ Congress, and on how Prague Communists are solving tasks to further develop the economy, science, and culture.

They spoke very cordially about the traditional friendship between Communists and working people of the two capitals. They also discussed prospects for the further development of cooperation between working teams from Moscow and Prague. An agreement on cooperation of party, state, and trade union and youth organizations and working

teams of Moscow and Prague for the period 1987-1991 was signed today. It was stressed that the signed document is an important landmark in the development of traditional friendly relations between our two fraternal capitals.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA Interview

PM191357 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Excerpts] A Prague CPCZ City Committee delegation headed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, has completed its visit here. [passage omitted]

Prior to his departure, Comrade A. Kapek gave an interview to a MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent.

Our visit to Moscow, the delegation leader said, was marked by an important step in the development of the two capitals' traditional friendly ties -- the signing of the Agreement on Cooperation Between Moscow and Prague Party, Local Government, Trade Union, and Youth Organizations and Labor Collectives in 1987-1991. This document commits Communists and all working people in both capitals to the solution of large-scale, specific tasks in the expansion and deepening of our collaboration in various spheres. Bearing its importance in mind, both we and the Moscow comrades adopted a particularly thorough and responsible approach to drafting the agreement, aware that its implementation will depend largely on the extent to which the program outlined in the document proves to be precise, realistic, and in harmony with the spirit of the time, the political and economic conditions, and the interests of the inhabitants of Prague and Moscow residents.

The work on the text took almost a year. This may seem a long time. But the passage of time saw the introduction of necessary amendments and additions prompted by life itself. This thorough approach reflects the great responsibility displayed in drafting a document which will provide lively guidance to action for 170 enterprises and organizations in Moscow and Prague. In order to ensure that the agreement is implemented efficiently and without disruptions, it was decided to make the fulfillment of all items in the document subject to constant monitoring by our capitals' city party organizations. It is evident that particular responsibility lies with its main participants -- the labor collectives which must display their own initiative, overcoming the bureaucratic obstacles which still exist in both our countries and which hinder any advance.

The treaty is indeed an incentive to broad working peoples' initiative and will further important processes occurring today in our countries and their capitals. The consistent implementation of the agreement we have signed will offer tangible proof of our effective and specific support for restructuring.

It is from this angle that we view the tasks facing Prague's Communists and all working people today. Earning people's trust and awakening their creative initiative is, in our view, the guarantee of success along the path set by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The members of the Prague City Party Committee visited several Moscow enterprises and studied the experience of party work in one of our city's rayons. What are their impressions from these meetings?

We were mainly interested in the attitude of people, both workers and leaders, to the process of restructuring, A. Kapek said. Everywhere we were given an unambiguous answer: Muscovites wholeheartedly accept restructuring and ardently support it. During our brief stay in Moscow we were convinced that the capital's Communists are enterprisingly and boldly paving the way for the revolutionary process occurring within Soviet society. The forms of party work are changing, and changing at all levels. This applies to cadre policy, the working people's ideological and political education, and saving working time.

We are taking back to Prague the valuable work experience of Moscow's Communists at a most important stage in their activity, and we will study it carefully. We are departing Moscow with gratitude for the warmth and cordiality of the meetings.

Kapek Comment on Visit

LD161513 Prague CTK in English 1308 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 16 (CTK correspondent) -- An agreement on cooperation between Moscow and Prague signed here Monday "is very concrete in every point and could be hampered only by inability or bureaucracy," Antonin Kapek told Czechoslovak journalists at the close of his visit to Moscow today.

The chief secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party City Committee in Prague said that "the agreement is very significant and useful as it supports the policy of the two countries' communist parties and the conclusions of their latest congresses."

"Our stay in Moscow has been devoted particularly to talks about cooperation and to the exchange of experience from the speeding up of the restructuring of our society," Antonin Kapek said and added that members of the delegation could see for themselves the extraordinary interest of all Moscow working people in the restructuring of the economy.

"We are returning home with very good impressions, aware of the principal changes in the approach to the political and public activity, in the economy and technology. The word democracy is heard and seen in Moscow during elections in plants and elections of all functionaries. There is a lot of things to be applied in our conditions," Antonin Kapek said.

As for the new forms of party work to be learned from Soviet partners, very important is the demand that greater attention be paid to initiative, suggestions, and criticism of workers, and to improvement of information about home and foreign policy. "We have seen for ourselves the essential difference of the present Soviet practice from the past," Antonin Kapek said.

Delegation's Departure

LD170521 Prague CTK in English 1943 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 16 (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Prague City Communist Party Committee, led by its head secretary, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Antonin Kapek, ended here Tuesday [16 June] a two-day visit to the Soviet capital and left for home. The Czechoslovak delegation was acquainted with the results achieved in the Soviet capital in the process of fulfilling the tasks of the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress. The two sides agreed on further cooperation between the two capitals for the next period.

KOHL 'DETERMINED' TO PREVENT MISSILE ACCORD

LD241745 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn June 24 TASS -- Bonn is determined to continue acting as a brake preventing an agreement to eliminate medium-range and shorter-range missiles from Europe, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made clear in his remarks at the CDU-CSU fraction in the Bundestag.

He insisted that the agreement should not cover American nuclear warheads for the Bundeswehr-controlled Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles.

He argued that they fell into the "weapons of third countries" category which did not belong to the subject of Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

This logic, which is at least strange, does not stand criticism. The subject of the Geneva negotiations encompasses all American nuclear weapons in Europe, including, of course, nuclear warheads.

In keeping with Article 1 of the Nuclear Non-proliferation treaty, the United States is bound not to transfer nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices to anybody, either directly or indirectly.

And in keeping with Article 2 of the same treaty, Bonn is bound not to accept nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices from anybody, either directly or indirectly.

The nuclear warheads for Pershing-1A missiles thus can by no means be described as "weapons of third countries". They are American nuclear weapons which will be subject to destruction if a U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles is signed.

Bonn's striving to preserve these warheads is neither more nor less than an attempt to circumvent the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and find a way for the Bundeswehr to come in possession of such weapons.

Besides, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is keen to satisfy the growing appetite of West German military-industrial concerns hoping to win multibillion-deutschmark contracts to produce a new generation of shorter-range missiles, Pershing-1B's, to replace Pershing-1A systems.

PRAVDA REPORTS UK-IRANIAN DIPLOMATIC CONFLICT

PM231347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Diplomatic Conflict"]

[Text] Nicosia, 18 June -- As reported by IRNA, the Iranian Foreign Ministry has decided to recall 15 officials from the Iranian Embassy in Britain in the next 2 weeks. According to the agency report, only one Iranian diplomat will remain in London.

London, 18 June -- The Foreign Office has officially announced the recall of four of its diplomats from Iran.

The upcoming expulsion of 15 Iranian diplomats from the country and the reduction of the Iranian diplomatic mission in Britain to a single person are reported at the same time. As REUTER points out in this regard, these measures are the culmination of a "diplomatic war" between the two countries which has now been going on for 3 weeks and has resulted in the number of diplomats in their capitals being reduced to the "absolute minimum"

The diplomatic conflict broke out as a result of the political authorities in both countries detaining staffers of official missions. The Foreign Office then announced the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Manchester; the Iranian authorities in turn expelled five British diplomats. But the conflict did not end there, and the expulsion of diplomatic representatives by each side continued.

According to a statement made by a Foreign Office spokesman, London's present decision does not signify a breach of diplomatic relations with Tehran. However, the activity of the remaining diplomats in each country will be reduced to purely consular functions, he pointed out.

AFANASYEVSKIY, OTHERS ADDRESS CYPRUS ISSUES

NC170808 Nicosia 0 FILELEVTHROS in Greek 17 Jun 87 p 1

[Part one of dispatch from Moscow by Khristakis Katsambas, chief editor]

[Text] The Soviet Union has discussed the Cyprus issue with the United States in the past, and it does not rule out new Soviet-U.S. efforts for a solution to the problem. This is concluded from a statement made to me during an almost 2-hour conversation on the day before yesterday at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow with Nikolay Afanasyevskiy, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry First European Department, who visited Cyprus last April.

During our extensive conversation, I asked Afanasyevskiy the following question:

"Do you rule out joint efforts by your country and the United States on the Cyprus issue in the direction of a fair and lasting solution to the problem?"

The Soviet official replied as follows:

"With the broad concept of our initiatives, we favor the shaping of international affairs in such a way that we may be led to more lasting peace and a deeper and more obvious substantive international detente and disarmament. You are right, and the position you just expounded is correct; namely, that the general improvement of the international situation would also create the suitable atmosphere for the solution of regional problems, including the Cyprus issue. There is a dialectical relationship in the view that defusing the tension and crisis situation on a regional scale would contribute to the improvement of the international situation as well."

Afanasyevskiy added: "The Soviet Union is ready to continue its contribution toward achieving progress in both directions, to solve both international and local problems. We and the United States have discussed all these questions, including the local ones. During these talks we set off from the very first the most basic prerequisite; that is, that the local problems cannot be faced as problems of zone of influence or interests of one of the two countries.

"As you probably know, we have discussed the Cyprus issue with the United States. We are ready to discuss every constructive and positive proposal on the Cyprus issue. Naturally, we cannot agree with those who are trying to portray the Cyprus issue as a problem exclusively for the NATO countries to solve. I would like to believe that the extent of our understanding with the United States will expand in this direction as well. Unfortunately, until now I do not see such a thing happening. "However, I would like to complete my answer with the following words: We must find a constructive solution through discussion. We do not see how U.S. or Turkish interests can be served by the continuation of tension around the Cyprus issue."

We then had a conversation with Afanasyevskiy, in the presence of Valentin Markov, another Soviet Foreign Ministry official, on other aspects of the Cyprus issue. We shall talk about this conversation in tomorrow's report.

Enosis, Communities Discussed

NC180828 Nicosia O FILELEVTHeros in Greek 18 Jun 87 pp 1, 16

[Part two of dispatch from Moscow by Khristakis Katsambas, chief editor]

[Excerpts] The Soviet officials are analyzing their views on many international and regional issues, such as the Cyprus issue, as a result of the policies of openness and reconstruction that were instituted after Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the USSR leadership.

During the approximately 2-hour conversation with Nikolay Afanasyevskiy at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, the first part of which was carried in my report from yesterday, our discussion went into many details of the Cyprus issue; for instance, the relations between the two communities, as well as between the two peoples in Cyprus. [passage omitted]

Afanasyevskiy said: "We believe that instilling, through specific measures, a feeling of confidence between the two communities would help significantly in leading to a solution for Cyprus. The lack of contact between the two sides is a constant source of misunderstanding and misinterpretation of one side's positions by the other. I have had the opportunity to watch the situation in Cyprus closely, and I have established that it is not something rare that many questions are faced not objectively but as excuses in order to support certain positions." [passage omitted]

Responding to my remark that time is working against the interests of the Cypriot people because the occupied part of Cyprus is continuously being annexed to Turkey, and that this may lead to a solution providing for double Enosis, Afanasyevskiy agreed with me, stating: "The question of double Enosis is dangerous."

He said: "In our appraisal of and approach to the Cyprus issue, we start from a position which is diametrically opposed to double Enosis. Some quarters may describe us as idealists or even utopians, but we insist on the implementation of the UN resolutions in the Cyprus issue, and we support the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus. [paragraph continues]

We are aware of the difficulties of the problem because the powers involved in it are not insignificant. However, peace and security in this region are significant. I tell you emphatically that the solution to the Cyprus issue should take into consideration the legal rights of both communities. We, as the Soviet Union, do not have any selfish interests in Cyprus." [passage omitted]

The Soviet official is of the opinion that a Cyprus solution "would be an additional element working for total peace." He said: "Can you imagine how strong such a potential would be? This is what we, the Soviet people, envision. However, it is not merely a vision; it is the principle guiding all our efforts. We are an external element to the Cyprus issue, but we are trying to promote such a development. We have made our views known to all the interested sides: the United Nations, Greece, Turkey, and even the EEC. It is also understood that we have explained our positions to the Turkish Cypriot community during our contacts with them." [passage omitted]

UN Conference Supported

NC191135 Nicosia 0 FILELEVETHEROS in Greek 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 8

[Part Three of dispatch from Moscow by Khristakis Katsambas, chief editor]

[Excerpts] In my conversation with Nikolay Afanasyevskiy, an official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, we even discussed the well-known question of Varosha, which was recently brought to the forefront when three hotels in this deserted town were used.

Afanasyevskiy made it clear that his country does not approve of actions which maintain and exacerbate the crisis situation in Cyprus. [passage omitted]

The Soviet official also talked to me about the international and internal aspects of the Cyprus issue. He supported the position that "a Cyprus solution which will prove to be lasting cannot be achieved without international approval," adding that "this is precisely wherein lies the essence of the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference under UN auspices." Afanasyevskiy noted that "the Cyprus issue has become international, not only from the Zurich-London agreements, but also because of the position the problem holds on the agenda of the UN Security Council and General Assembly."

Concerning the proposal for an international conference, the Soviet official noted: "They often point out to us that this proposal makes the UN secretary general's efforts difficult. This is a view which reveals ignorance of our proposal or probably an intentional attempt to distort it. We are talking about an international conference, within the UN framework, which would tackle the international aspects of the problem with the close participation of the United Nations."

Afanasyevskiy added: "We do not claim a monopoly on understanding the truth. We have repeatedly said that we are prepared to examine proposals by others for a just and lasting solution to the problem. Should there be such ideas, we will consider them carefully, but so far nobody has submitted any."

Our conversation then turned to the question of guarantees for the Cyprus solution, and Afanasyevskiy said:

"The guarantees provided by the Zurich-London Agreements went stale long ago. They proved themselves incompatible with the Cypriot people's interests, which is why other collective measures should be sought. This is why we are seeking and proposing collective international guarantees."

Afanasyevskiy also stressed that the Soviet Union tries to follow a balanced policy in the Cyprus issue, stating:

"We understand both sides' positions; that is, that the final solution should not jeopardize the security of any Cypriot side, nor the security of Greece or Turkey. How to accomplish this is not simple. However, let us not forget that there is also the idea of Cyprus' demilitarization, as well as the contribution of the UN peace-keeping force. We believe that, with goodwill, a solution can be found which will satisfy all sides, including the Turkish Cypriot and Turkish sides. Our general appraisal is that talks are necessary for a resolution of the Cyprus issue."

My conversation with Afanasyevskiy established that the Soviet Union supports the two communities' exclusive right to tackle and solve the problems of the internal aspect of the Cyprus issue. [passage omitted]

Demilitarization Addressed

NC201504 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Part four of dispatch from Moscow by Khristakis Katsambas, chief editor]

[Excerpt] Cyprus' demilitarization is an objective that can be encompassed within the overall effort to make the Mediterranean Sea a nuclear-free lake of peace. This broader goal can be approached through efforts toward understanding between the two superpowers, and, by extension, between the East and West, and Soviet military leadership is optimistic in this regard.

These general conclusions arose from my lengthy conversation last Monday [15 June] in Moscow with Colonel Yuriy Lebedev, deputy director of a department of the General Staff of the Soviet Defense Ministry, and Colonel Vasiliy Morozov, military adviser to APN.

When Col Lebedev spoke of his country's belief that the Mediterranean must be free of nuclear weapons and noted that the Soviet Union would not strike areas free of such weapons, I asked for his comments on repeated claims that nuclear weapons are being stored on the British bases in Cyprus.

He replied: We know of such claims. Even if such weapons are not on the British bases at this very moment, they could be deployed there at any time.

He added: Bearing in mind that the Cypriot leadership alone cannot rid its country of foreign military bases, the question of Cyprus' demilitarization could be handled in cooperation with all Mediterranean countries. We approve of the recent, pertinent declaration issued by the European Neutral and Nonaligned States in Brione concerning ridding the Mediterranean of nuclear weapons.

Lebedev continued: "This process is progressing positively, and if there is goodwill on the part of the Western countries, we could see positive results, even this year. There are only a few unresolved problems," he concluded. [passage omitted]

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS ANALYZE ELECTION RESULTS

PM240944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lesson From Failure: A. Natta's News Conference"]

[Text] Rome, 20 Jun -- A news conference held by Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], at the PCI Directorate was devoted to an analysis of the results of the early parliamentary elections held in Italy 14-15 June.

In the poll the Communist Party lost a total of 3 percent of the votes, which amounts to an election defeat, he stressed. However, A. Natta continued, the failure did not disarm the Italian Communists, it is a lesson for the PCI, mobilizing it to step up still further the work to resolve the tasks facing both the country and the party itself. It should not be forgotten that the PCI is the country's second most influential political force. The more than 10 million Italians who voted in its support in the election confirmed this. So it is the party's duty to justify the voters' hopes, the Italian Communists' leader noted.

The PCI, he went on, will strive consistently and persistently to achieve the program goals outlined at the 17th congress in Florence. The PCI continues to regard its idea of the "democratic alternative" as decisive for the country's future, even though it did not receive the voters' support this time. One of the main reasons for the Communist Party's failure in the election, he noted, is that it was unable fully to clarify the nature of the proposed alternative. Moreover the necessary alliance of political forces founded on a broad social base has not yet formed in the country.

A. Natta's news conference was an important component of the broad, frank, and self-critical discussion which is under way in the PCI in connection with the reasons for the election defeat. Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate, acknowledged in an interview in the newspaper IL MESSAGERO that profound dissatisfaction has grown up in the country concerning the existing situation, dissatisfaction which "we have not always understood." In this context he pointed to unemployed young people and to the existence among "certain strata which wanted to change the existing situation of a sense of protest which turned into distrust in relation to the party's policy." L'UNITA, for its part, cites the opinion of PCI Central Committee member Lucio Libertini, who noted that "the PCI crisis will be irreversible unless there is a radical change in its policy and a return to large-scale mass actions in the sphere of social policy and the creation on this basis of a profound unity of the masses of communists, socialists, and Catholics in society."

It was announced at the news conference that at a session of the PCI Directorate it was decided to convene on 25 June a plenum of the PCI Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission devoted to an in-depth analysis of the election results and the tasks facing the party in this connection.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BOLIVIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD241116 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Petr Demichev, a first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin a delegation from the National Congress of Bolivia led by Willy Varga Bacaflor, chairman of the House of Deputies.

As international problems were discussed, confidence was expressed that in the present complex international situation all countries, regardless of their economic and military potentials and social and political systems, should step up their actions to remove the threat of nuclear destruction.

The participants in the meeting voiced profound concern about the explosive situation in Central America and reiterated their common interest in a peaceful political settlement of the conflict situation in the region.

Stress was made on the major significance of further strengthening and developing friendly Soviet-Bolivian relations and on the common desire to activate and broaden exchanges and contacts between the Supreme soviet of the USSR and the National Congress of Bolivia.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TASS-PRENSA LATINA AGREEMENT

PM240905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Moscow between TASS and the Latin American agency PRENSA LATINA providing for the further expansion of cooperation in the field of information, photo information, and the joint use of communications facilities. Cooperation between the two agencies has been in effect for 27 years now. The agreement was signed by TASS Director General S.A. Losev and PRENSA LATINA Director General P. Margolles.

GORBACHEV OPENS CPSU PLENUM, MAKES REPORT

LD250717 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee opened in Moscow today.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is making a report.

The plenum is considering the issue "On the Party's Tasks in Fundamentally Restructuring Management of the Economy."

SHISHLIN ON PLENUM, 'RADICAL' ECONOMIC REFORM

LD241953 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Interview with Nikolay Shishlin by unidentified Prague Television Moscow correspondent, date and place not given -- recorded; Shishlin's answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation; no video available]

[Text] [Correspondent] The preparation of the regular session of the CPSU Central Committee differs this time from previous times. Why?

[Shishlin] Above all, the reason lies in the importance of the issues that will be tackled at the session. This is a radical economic reform. Such radical reform can take place not only inside cabinets.

The preparation of the session has been preceded by a number of experiments. A rather extensive discussion has also taken place in the press and among scientists, in which various views were expressed. As you know, these discussions have been quite sharp and are still continuing. Scientists and economists keep returning to Lenin's bequests inadequately applied by us.

I would also like to mention a rather unusual meeting that took place in the CPSU Central Committee. Four groups of working people took part in it: members of the Soviet leadership led by the general secretary, chief representatives of ministries and institutions, top representatives of associations and enterprises, and finally scientists. It is interesting that the people invited to the meeting were obviously ready to deliver speeches previously prepared on paper. The general secretary however asked them to set aside all prepared texts and to give answers to quite specific questions: How well is restructuring continuing in individual localities; what do the comrades think about the current situation; and what should be done next, and how? As a result an important, deep, informal discussion took place, and differing views were voiced. Nevertheless they had a common denominator: the understanding of the fact that a radical change is necessary.

[Correspondent] In the last few months an extensive debate has been in progress on various new laws such as the Law on Individual Labor, the Law on State Enterprise, and others. What will be the place of these laws in the unified economic system?

[Shishlin] These laws, of which the Law on State Enterprise will be discussed at the Supreme Soviet Session, form an important part of the radical economic reform. However they do not exhaust the entire radical reform. The final success of the Soviet national economy depends on the work of state enterprises and on the work of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The main economic force is concentrated here. To release this economic force, to learn to make full use of it is an art, our main task and also the goal of the coming session of the CPSU Central Committee. All this can take place on one condition: that political democracy is accompanied by economic democracy.

LIGACHEV WRITES ON ACCELERATION, RECONSTRUCTION

LD240955 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 24 Jun 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has described the processes of acceleration and reconstruction in the Soviet Union as a "turn of historic dimensions and a revolutionary character."

He contributed an article to the latest edition of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM (WORLD MARXIST REVIEW).

Explaining the essence of revolutionary change, the writer observed: "It is a revolution of a special kind. The point at issue is not replacing state authority, (?but) deepening socialist democracy, using it more fully and effectively in the interests of socialism."

Analyzing the causes of negative phenomena in Soviet society in the recent years, Ligachev said: "The country's previous leadership were not at their best in handling the tasks they faced. Frequently, they evaded tackling overdue economic and political problems. When they did make major decisions, they often did not see them through.

Theoretical thought was seriously lagging behind.

Throughout the past decades our nations of socialism largely remained frozen and unchanged."

On the economic content of the reconstruction drive, Ligachev said: "Production relations should be brought in harmony with the new level of production forces. This is its revolutionary trait."

The CPSU Central Committee described as totally groundless the "claims by Sovietologists as to what extent the reforms in the Soviet Union are bringing it closer to standards of 'Western democracy'.

Our course is not aimed at liberalization Western style, which disguises the omnipotence of capital, but at deepening socialist democracy, socialist self-government of people.

Restructuring gradually creates conditions for the masses' real and growing participation in running state, all society affairs."

Major changes, the article said, were imminent, were already taking place not only in social thought, but also in public mind and cultural life.

Genuine Leninist principles of cultural policy, of party guidance over literature and arts were being established as restructuring progressed.

Launched from "above," the reconstruction drive met with broad grassroots support. Results were already visible. National income grew by 4.1 per cent over the past year compared to 3.6 per cent a year during the previous five-year period.

Industrial output growth in 1986 was a third higher than the average annual indicator for the 11th Five-Year-Plan period and amounted to 4.9 per cent.

The immense scope of the economy imparted special significance to this percentage. In one day the USSR produced 1.7 million tons of oil, including gas condensate, 1.9 billion cubic metres of gas, 2.1 million tons of coal and 440,000 tons of steel.

Agricultural output noticeably increased, housing construction expanded.

"The Soviet people's effort to make their country better will do harm to no one. The entire world will only benefit from that.

Restructuring -- in its international aspect -- is a proposal for competing with the other social system exclusively in the civilian field."

PRAVDA DETAILS SOVIET ELECTION RESULTS

PM251133 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 June 1987 Second Edition carries on page 1 under the headline "A Triumph of Socialist Democracy: The Results of the Elections to Local Soviets in Union Republics" a 6,000-word TASS report giving details of the election results in the individual republics. The report begins:

"Elections to kray, oblast, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug, rayon, city, city rayon, settlement, and rural soviets of people's deputies were held in all 15 union republics 21 June. They were an important social and political event in the life of the country.

"The election campaign, which was held under the banner of the struggle to successfully implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and greet the 70th anniversary of Great October in a worthy fashion, gave a powerful boost to the Soviet people's labor and political activeness and their broad participation in restructuring and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

"All the elected deputies are worthy representatives of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

RSFSR [subhead]

"In the Russian Federation deputies to 6 kray, 49 oblast, 5 autonomous oblast, 10 autonomous okrug, 1,742 rayon, 1,017 city, 400 city rayon, 2,163 settlement, and 23,149 rural soviets of people's deputies were elected. [paragraph continues]

In 75 rayons of the republic in the elections to rayon, city (cities under rayon jurisdiction), settlement, and rural soviets multiseat electoral okrugs were introduced as an experiment.

"A total of 98,081,097 or 99.01 percent of voters voted in the elections.

"The numbers of votes cast for the candidate deputies were as follows: (excluding multiseat electoral okrugs): 99.3 percent for candidates to kray soviets; 99.25 percent for candidates to oblast soviets; 99.31 percent for candidates to autonomous oblast soviets; 99.05 percent for candidates to autonomous okrug soviets; 99.26 percent for candidates to rayon soviets; 99.25 percent for candidates to city soviets; 99.32 percent for candidates to city rayon soviets; 98.95 percent for candidates to settlement soviets; and 99.1 percent for candidates to rural soviets.

"In multiseat electoral okrugs 7,773 rayon soviet candidate deputies and 4,231 city soviet candidate deputies, 5,651 settlement soviet candidate deputies, and 29,668 rural soviet candidate deputies received more than half of the total number of votes cast. Of these 6,067 were elected rayon soviet deputies; 3,332 were elected city soviet deputies; 4,469 were elected settlement soviet deputies; and 23,668 were elected rural soviet deputies;

"Some 1,706 were elected rayon soviet reserve deputies; 899 were elected city soviet reserve deputies; 1,182 were elected settlement soviet reserve deputies; and 6,255 were elected rural soviet reserve deputies.

"A total of 1,169,307 local soviet deputies were elected in the republic of whom 56.9 percent are new. Among the deputies, 527,725 or 45.1 percent are workers; 215,849 or 18.5 percent are kolkhoz members; 581,866 or 49.8 percent are women; 499,773 or 42.7 percent are members or candidate members of the CPSU; 669,534 or 57.3 percent are nonparty people; 232,162 or 31.8 percent of deputies are aged 30 or under.

"In 31 rayon soviet electoral okrugs, 8 city soviet electoral okrugs, 5 city rayon electoral okrugs, 48 settlement soviet electoral okrugs, and 459 rural soviet electoral okrugs the candidate deputies failed to obtain more than half the votes cast and were not elected deputies.

"In 59 multiseat electoral okrugs where candidates received an equal number of votes a second ballot will take place.

"In 6 electoral okrugs the elections have been declared null and void and in 30 electoral okrugs as not having taken place. A second ballot will be held in these electoral okrugs."

The remainder of the report cites the election results for other union republics.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON TASHKENT 'SHORTCOMINGS'

PM221025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee. On Serious Shortcomings in the Tashkent Oblast Party Organization's Work on Party Admissions and Strengthening the Party's Ranks"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee pointed out in the adopted resolution that Tashkent Uzbek Obkom, guided by the guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, is carrying out certain work on restructuring the activities of party committees and primary party organizations, on overcoming the serious violations and abuses committed in the past, and on asserting an atmosphere of openness, criticism, and self-criticism and a responsible attitude to work.

At the same time, the measures being taken are of a half-hearted and insufficiently consistent nature, do not accord with the complexity and acuteness of the problems which have accumulated, and are not having the due impact on improving the moral climate and enhancing economic efficiency or on the oblast's social development. In 1986 one-third of industrial enterprises failed to cope with the product sales targets with regard to deliveries, while one-fifth failed to meet the labor productivity growth targets. The majority of collectives working under conditions of state acceptance are failing to meet contractual obligations this year. The targets for commissioning production capacities, housing, preschool establishments, hospitals, and medical centers are not being fulfilled. The agrarian sector is developing unsatisfactorily, and the yield of fruits and cotton is at the level it was in the early seventies.

In practical work the obkom fails to take account of the fact that many shortcomings that occurred in the oblast and distortions of cadre policy resulted, above all, from the fact that party organizations were unable to keep to principled positions. This is directly linked with distortions in the practice of forming party ranks and with the deterioration in their quality. For a long time a policy of artificially boosting party admissions was pursued rashly here, as also in the republic as a whole. Party organizations cluttered up their staffs with insufficiently staunch, unstable, or even outsider elements. In addition to honest communists deeply devoted to the party cause, who were the majority, they included many people infected with a private-ownership mentality, subject to careerism, with a penchant for receiving flattery and presents, and drunkards.

Many party organizations virtually stopped monitoring the management's activities and the work of the apparatus and laid aside the selection and training of cadres. In certain collectives, even ones which were constantly held up as an example in the oblast -- the "Politotdel" Kolkhoz, the Akhunbabayev Sovkhoz, the "Tashavtomatika" Plant, the No 1 Footwear Factory -- an atmosphere of all-permissiveness and mutual covering up was created, which led to abuses of power and the moral fall of leading workers.

The obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have not become fully aware of the dangerous consequences of haste and unscrupulousness in forming party ranks and are now conducting this work in many respects in the old way. When admitting candidates the Tashkent, Almalyk, and Yangiyul city and Akhurganskiy, Pskentskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, and many other rayon organizations hardly refuse anyone, with the consequence, however, that some are expelled or leave the party.

The new reinforcement is selected without regard to the real needs for party forces, the existing base for growth, or the degree of preparedness of those joining. Party ranks are frequently formed from people who have not passed through a serious school of labor and life. The widespread admission of employees "up for promotion," so as to have party members in any, even minor, leading post, encourages careerist aspirations. When selecting for the CPSU, insufficient account is taken of the multinational structure of the oblast's population, and proper attention is not devoted to admitting progressive working people of nonindigenous nationalities.

There is no system of work with candidate party members or of their ideological and political training.

The situation in this sector of party work is a result of its serious underestimation by the oblast party organization and its leading organs. Many first secretaries of party committees do not have a clear idea of how to organize work on forming party ranks and do not study this themselves or teach it to the aktiv. Party commissions under gorkoms and raykoms and the mass media are poorly involved in work on improving the composition of party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the personal attention of Tashkent Obkom, its bureau, and Comrade T.A. Alimov, its first secretary, to the need to overcome more decisively the neglected state of work on admissions to the CPSU and on strengthening the oblast party organization and to eliminate serious distortions in this work. The entrenched practice there of rigid, mechanical regulation of selection and of setting gorkoms, raykoms, and primary organizations control targets, which leads to an artificial increase in the party stratum, was condemned.

All work on ensuring the preferential position of workers in the party's composition, reinforcing the party with the best kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia, and educating young communists must be conducted in strict accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress guidelines, with program and statutory requirements, on the basis of the Leninist principles of CPSU membership. Party admissions must be an efficient means of ideological and organizational strengthening of party organizations and of increasing their influence on the course of restructuring and the renewal of all aspects of economic and social life.

The obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms are obliged to really ensure a fundamental improvement in the quality of the party reinforcement by enhancing the responsibility of primary organizations for the organization of this work.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it particularly important to strictly observe the individual approach at all stages of selection to the party and to conduct an in-depth, comprehensive study of the political, business, and moral qualities of those who have voiced a desire to link their destiny ideologically and organizationally with the party. Displaying concern for the party ranks' purity and guarding them against careerists and people without firm ideological and moral principles is the paramount duty and most important obligation of every primary organization and every CPSU member. Paramount attention is to be devoted to creating a well prepared base for growth. Preliminary discussion of applications for admission as a candidate is to be practiced in party groups and shop party organizations. Labor collectives are to be notified to good time about the examination of these questions. All Communists of the party organization in question, as well as nonparty comrades who know the entrants well, are to take an active part in their discussion.

Attempts to link the admission of people to the party with their upcoming appointment to leading posts are to be suppressed, and nonparty workers are to be promoted more boldly to leadership.

CPSU members are to be called strictly to account for an unscrupulous, formal attitude to providing recommendations, and the question of the responsibility of those providing recommendations is to be discussed when examining candidates' personal cases. Exactingness toward Komsomol committees for the quality of those recommended for the party is to be enhanced. In every party organization specific assignments of a production and a social nature are to be determined for young communists, they are to be taught how to make practical use of their statutory rights and fulfill their duties, and reports by candidates on their probationary period are to be heard regularly.

Measures are to be taken to improve instruction of CPSU members and candidate members in the fundamentals of party building.

Gorkoms and raykoms must take a more exacting approach to asserting decisions on admission to the CPSU. Reports by party organizations on work with the young reinforcement are to be examined regularly at party committee plenums and bureaus. The activity of party commissions is to be directed toward studying questions of admission to the party and Communists' personal files by visiting the places in question.

The ideological and moral education of Communists, of the young reinforcement above all, must be a subject of special concern to the oblast's party committees and primary party organizations. The fostering of communist conviction, an active position in realizing the party line, lofty moral qualities, and a sense of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism in members and candidate members of the CPSU is to be brought to the fore in this work. Persistent efforts are to be made to ensure that the vanguard role of communists is expressed in specific actions, practical deeds, and irreproachable execution of social duty.

The CPSU Central Committee obliged the obkom and the oblast's gorkoms and raykoms to work more actively to improve party organizations and resolutely rid them of corrupt, careerist elements -- of all who attached themselves to the party in the hope of deriving benefit from the party card. A wider practice is to be made of the discussion of reports by communists in open meetings, above all, by those against whom there are serious complaints, with approval of references; and, if necessary, the question of their party membership is to be resolved. More active use is to be made of interviews and other forms of individual work. The reinstatement and readmission to the party of persons expelled from it for bribetaking, embezzlement, and figure padding are not to be permitted.

The Uzbek mass media, the editorial offices of central and local party newspapers and journals, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are instructed to improve coverage of urgent problems of the theory and practice of party building, particularly party membership, the work of party organizations on selecting the new reinforcement for the CPSU and its education. A correspondence school of the young Communist is to be organized in the pages of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee must give the Tashkent Oblast party organization effective assistance in eliminating the shortcomings noted and draw the necessary conclusions for restructuring all work on admissions to the CPSU and on strengthening party ranks in the republic.

The realization of the criticisms addressed to the republic party organization at the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum is to be sought more vigorously and consistently.

The CPSU Central Committee recommended union republic communist party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms to enhance the standard of leadership of all work on shaping the party reinforcement at a new stage in the life and activity of the CPSU and of the development of Soviet society.

The present and the future of Lenin's party depend on who joins it today. A person's attitude to restructuring, openness, criticism, self-criticism, and the process of deepening democracy and his practical involvement in implementing them must be the most important criterion for joining the party ranks. A feeling of special pride in the fact that it is joining the tested detachment of communists marching in the vanguard of revolutionary social transformation is to be fostered in the party's present reinforcement.

The practice of selection for the CPSU and of strengthening its composition is to be improved in every possible way, giving priority to progressive workers for admission to the party. The acceleration of party admissions, which is continuing in a number of party organizations, and the desire to reduce concern for increasing party influence to building up the stratum of communists are to be considered inadmissible.

The CPSU Central Committee voiced concern that many party committees have recently been examining the personal cases of communist leaders over the heads of local party links and have not even informed them of the imposition of penalties. Fulfillment of the statutory requirement for the communist's responsibility for his misdemeanors before the primary party organization, above all, is to be placed under unremitting control.

UKRAINE COUNCIL APPOINTS DEPUTY MINISTER

AU241514 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Jun 87 p 1

["A Decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Viktor Grigoryevich Urchukin deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The city of Kiev, 19 June 1987

Born in 1940, Viktor Grigoryevich Urchukin is a Russian, has been a CPSU member since 1961, has higher education: In 1964, he graduated from the Dnepropetrovsk Construction Engineering Institute, and in 1982 from the National Economic Academy under the USSR Council of Ministers. He is a construction engineer and candidate of economic sciences.

He began his career as a fitter in the "Yuzhdommaremont" specialized construction administration in Zaporzhye to be employed later as a fitters team leader, a foreman-technologist, and a work superintendent. [paragraph continues]

From 1965 he was chief of a specialized administration, and from 1969 chief engineer of the "Dneprmetallurgremont" trust. From 1971 he was manager of the "Ukrmetallurgremont" trust, and then director of the All-Union "Mekhchermet" Scientific Research Institute.

Since 1984 he has been director general of the "Chermetmekhanizatsiya" scientific and production association.

UKRAINIAN SECRETARIAT DISCIPLINES OFFICIALS

AU220937 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat has examined the results of an investigation into a letter by Comrade N.N. Naydenko, Volyn Oblast prosecutor, concerning a number of prosecutor's office and court officials groundlessly taken to task before the party by Lutsk Gorkom. It has been established that, with the help of K.V. Litvinenko, former Lutsk Gorispolkom chairman, a group of delinquents was, for a number of years, active within the gorispolkom, illegally granting apartments in return for bribes. In 1985-86, they all were sentenced. The oblast court also sentenced to imprisonment K.V. Litvinenko for bribery and negligence. After a plenum of the Ukrainian Supreme Court, which canceled the sentence for bribery due to a lack of evidence, and after having served the sentence for negligence, in December 1986 K.V. Litvinenko put in an application to V.I. Zhibrov, obkom second secretary, saying that the measures applied to him were illegal. The obkom commissioned Lutsk Gorkom bureau to examine the application. However, the bureau made a hasty and groundless decision without having thoroughly investigated the circumstances or examining the materials. The gorkom bureau expelled Comrades A.M. Ostapchuk and Yu.P. Maksimchuk, who investigated K.V. Litvinenko's criminal case, from the party, and strictly reprimanded Comrade A.N. Fidra, CPSU member and member of the oblast court; Comrade N.V. Matviyenko, CPSU member and deputy oblast prosecutor; and Comrade N.N. Naydenko, CPSU member and oblast prosecutor, with the reprimands recorded in their files.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has canceled this decision and commissioned the obkom bureau to settle the question concerning the responsibility of persons who participated in preparing and adopting this decision. The Central Committee relieved Comrade V.I. Zhibrov of the post he held.

The attention of Comrade Z.S. Kovalchuk, obkom first secretary, has been called to the hasty, superficial treatment, and gross violation of statutory requirements in settling the question of bringing a number of officials of the oblast court and prosecutor's office to party responsibility.

The Central Committee has requested the obkom and the oblispolkom to intensify cadre work restructuring, and to take resolute steps to eliminate serious shortcomings in the leadership of law enforcement organs, to foster legality, law and order.

The Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs have been instructed to give their subordinate organs in Volyn Oblast practical assistance in improving the latters' work.

PSKOV OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY RYBAKOV RETIRES

LD241139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] A plenum of the Pskov obkom was held today. It examined an organizational question: The plenum released Comrade Rybakov from the duties of first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his retirement.

Comrade Pogorelov, who has worked as a section head of the organizational party work department of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Pskov obkom.

Pogorelov Replaces Rybakov

PM251025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: Plenums Held"]

[Text] Pskov, 24 Jun -- A plenum of the Pskov Obkom held today examined an organizational question. The plenum released A.M. Rybakov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his retirement.

Yu.N. Pogorelov, who worked as a section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was elected first secretary of the Pskov Obkom.

N.S. Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

GOSSTROY INSTITUTE ORDERED CLOSED FOR NONPERFORMANCE

PM171349 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24, Jun 87 (Signed to Press 4 Jun 87) p 5

[N. Yakovchuk article under the rubric "Return on Scientific Potential": "Bankruptcy"]

[Text] The thousand-strong collective of one of the capital's long-established institutes was preparing for jubilee celebrations: This fall would have seen the 30th anniversary of its foundation.

But no one had to shine and polish the official premises in the multistory building on Vernadskogo Prospekt. There was no need to dust the badges of distinction awarded to former winners in socialist competitions and stored there for years and years.

On 12 May the institute received news: A government order has been issued noting that "the work done by the USSR Gosstroy's Scientific Research Institute for Construction Industry Economics on solving topical problems in the sphere of construction industry economics is unsatisfactory and is carried out regardless of the sector's tasks and requirements." It pointed out that "the leadership and many staffers have adopted an uncritical approach toward assessing the state of affairs in the institute, tolerate the prevailing situation, and are not restructuring their work in line with the new demands."

Paragraph 2 of the order /confirmed the decision "to liquidate the USSR Gosstroy's Scientific Research Institute for Construction Industry Economics for having failed to perform the tasks assigned to it."/ [slantlines denote boldface as published]

So what happened at the institute?

For years the institute, like many similar institutions, operated at a sedate pace. From year to year, and from 5-year plan period to 5-year plan period, the scientific staffers based their plans on virtually the same topic and compiled scientific reports on it within the specified time, and the reports were approved by the scientific council without unnecessary arguments. Scientific life smoothly flowed along its own course without causing too much erosion on the old banks of construction practice.

Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, went to the institute in early January last year. He told the scientists at the sector's umbrella institute for economics about the need for fundamental changes in the sector.

"We have come to accept the fact that we build badly, slowly, and regardless of expenditure. Today it is necessary to review capital investment policy, create efficient machinery for economic regulation, and, on this basis, fundamentally restructure management in the construction industry. It is obvious that we will be unable to competently solve these problems without the help of science," the leader of the country's construction complex said.

He then asked the scientists, regardless of differences in rank and degree, to share the results of research conducted in the last few years and to say which ideas, in their opinion, ought to provide the basis for the new economic machinery in the construction industry.

Every single one of the institute staffers I talked with recalled that meeting. That was because many of them had asked themselves for the first time on that day: What have we actually been doing all these years? They punctiliously attended the office, traveled on official business, compiled reports for the Gosstroy apparatus. But what were the results?

The results were depressing: The leader of the country's construction complex had come to consult the collective of the sector's umbrella institute for economics, but the 6-hour conversation made it obvious that the institute's workers literally lacked even a single constructive idea worth suggesting for practical implementation!

And that was at a time when the major economic experiment by Belorussia's construction workers had already spread everywhere, when many teams and construction organizations in the country were working under conditions of collective contracts, when practice was seeking opportunities to introduce complete economic accountability [khozraschet] in construction organizations, and when, finally, the large-scale experiment within the industry was handing over to the principles of self-financing in enterprises and associations.

A conference was held at the USSR Council of Ministers a few days later to map out the most important avenues of work by the institute.

The USSR Gosstroy and Institute Director Ye.P. Pankratov were instructed to effect a restructuring of the institute's work as soon as possible by concentrating the collective's efforts on the solution of key questions concerning the improvement of the economic machinery and the management of construction work. The minutes of that conference are an extensive program for restructuring, a detailed "synopsis" outlining what the institute ought to do.

This was soon followed by an equally detailed order from the institute director defining the tasks of leading subdivisions and setting deadlines for their performance. It seemed that the institute's activity would at long last take its proper path.

But that was not to happen.

At that time, specialists from a number of central departments, together with practical workers, were engaged in intense work to formulate the principles of the new economic mechanism in construction industry. Of course, the sector's umbrella institute was expected to make the main contribution. But when the economists' proposals were received, they proved once more to be totally unsuitable for the drafting of directive documents and statutes.

Let us recall: The fundamental documents on improving management and refining the economic mechanism in construction were published in August 1986. They changed the orientation of the plan and assessment indicators, introduced a new management mechanism based on economic normatives, altered the nature of contracts between clients and contractors, permitted a switch to contractual prices for construction output, mapped out ways to transfer construction organizations to self-financing, and introduced a number of new and highly effective incentives and sanctions.

And all these fundamental innovations in the economics of the construction industry complex were in no way attributable to the studies of scientists from the institute. Their output continued to gather dust on the institute's shelves, finding no practical outlet.

For example, a number of the institute's subdivisions led by Doctor of Sciences B.G. Kiyevskiy and Institute Deputy Director I.L. Aparin spent more than 10 years developing a forecast of the long-term development of the construction complex. However, it became apparent during the compilation of the 12th 5-Year Plan that the forecast studies were so poor that they could not be used as a basis for the plan's formulation. Consequently, the construction complex was not provided with scientifically substantiated guidelines to plan its own development and restructure organizational structures.

Work proved equally fruitless along another most important avenue connected with creating economic machinery to accelerate scientific and technical progress within the sector and switching scientific research organizations to economic accountability.

The subdivisions engaged in research on problems of estimating the cost of work seemed to be more effective. But now, when they had to rise from particular, specific tasks to new heights and look at the problems of price formation for construction industry output from a different and broader perspective -- from the standpoint of shaping a mechanism aimed at reducing costs -- they proved unable to cope.

In October the USSR Gosstroy Collegium, examining the question of boosting the efficiency of work done by scientific research organizations within the construction complex, described the institute's work as "extremely unsatisfactory." Deputy Director I.L. Aparin was dismissed from office for having failed to ensure proper leadership of subdivisions under his command and for the poor scientific standards of their studies.

The institute's subdivisions working in the sphere of economic problems of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of the economic mechanism and construction management were abolished because of their poor results. Doctor of Sciences V.G. Kiyevskiy was transferred to another scientific institution.

Institute Director Ye.P. Pankratov was instructed yet again to fundamentally restructure the institute's work, concentrating efforts on research into the sector's most topical economic problems. Instructions were given that the institute's leading scientific workers undergo certification within a 3-month period and that staffers failing to produce practical results be dismissed.

"Comrade Batalin visited us for the second time in January this year," I.D. Mozorov, deputy secretary of the institute's party bureau and chief of department, said. "You realize that a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers does not give so much attention to every scientific research institute. This time he demanded from the collective a report on how the tasks which he clearly set us a year ago had been solved."

"And how had they been solved?"

"We had failed to organize their solution. People approached them in the same old way, from the standpoint of the 'expenditure' mechanism, and were unable to transcend the limits of 'beaten track' methods."

That is true. The unsuccessful attempts to force the institute to produce some useful return to the country lasted 18 months. But most of its staffers, as in the past, seemed to be deep in lethargic slumber...

Some department and sector leaders "woke up" only in the spring, when the certification of specialists got under way. It was conducted with due consideration for actual results and the practical value of the research that had been carried out. Many workers were classed by the certification commission as scientifically bankrupt. They were told to resign their positions. And right away the scientists burst into activity: Signed and anonymous letters winged their way to party and control offices and law enforcement organs. The USSR Gosstroy was literally flooded by works of this disreputable genre. Torrents of dirt, stones, petty squabbles, and downright barefaced lies and slander poured from the multistory building housing the respectable institute. There were reports about who wrote a dissertation for whom, about who was seen downtown with whom at the wrong time, about who was anxious to please the director and who was anxious to please his opponents. The leader of the certification commission was declared to be an "agent of foreign intelligence services."

That provided further proof of the timeless truth: When people have not been working properly for a long time, they waste energy on infighting. The factionalism and cliquishness which had long been smoldering here now gushed out of the institute into the open in a muddy stream.

The last thing on the mind of the collective, totally immersed in unworthy intrigues, was to restructure its work in line with the new demands! There was no energy or time left for that as a result of the furious clashes of a by no means scientific nature. It was under these conditions that the decision to liquidate the institute was made.

It is legitimate to ask: Where was the party organization throughout this time? What did the institute's party bureau do to promptly rectify the situation?

Svetlana Alekseyevna Tyurina, party bureau secretary and chief of a sector of the General Problems of Capital Construction Efficiency Department, reflects:

"The cadre situation is difficult. A new director was picked 3 years ago, but he was a failure. There was no collegiality at all in leadership. The role of the scientific council was reduced to zero. As a scientific worker, I realize that, from the scientific viewpoint, the institute had neither a character of its own nor even its own opinion on the most important economic problems. The strategic line was totally lost. As secretary of the party bureau, I can say that cadres selection was not done properly: People were assessed on the basis not of their professional qualities but of the principle of personal loyalty."

As you can see, the appraisal is quite sober. Unfortunately, the party bureau and Svetlana Alekseyevna personally did virtually nothing. True enough, about 18 months ago she "alerted the raykom." But the party bureau itself was ineffective. It was not immune to the rows and squabbles which corroded the collective. The party bureau secretary and the director were in a state of long-term opposition. She opposed him in everything, in major matters, in minor matters, and even in the most trivial matters. Some party bureau members fanned the conflict. Others, fed up with the rows, left to join nearby scientific institutions.

Finally, matters came to a head this spring: An enlarged session of the party bureau expressed lack of confidence in the institute's party leadership, which had discredited itself. Leaders of six major shop party organizations asked Moscow's Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom to hold early elections for a party bureau at the institute in view of the present bureau's total inability to cope with the situation.

"I consider that the decision to close down the institute is absolutely correct," S.A. Tyurina said. "There was simply nothing else that could have been done to improve our situation."

Yes, the sector's economic science will have to be rebuilt from scratch. And this must be done without repeating the mistakes of the past.

Now, when the liquidation commission is operating at the institute (the institute will be totally abolished by 1 August and all its staffers dismissed according to the provisions of current labor legislation), people's thoughts turn time and again to an analysis of the cause which brought the institute, once so respected, to such an inglorious end, and they are seeking an answer to the main question: Why did the collective prove so barren, so riddled with scientific bankruptcy?

"How can you expect serious scientific results when, for a long time now, there has not been even the slightest trace of any science here," Pavel Igorevich Voshchanov, chairman of the liquidation commission at the institute, said. "I cannot recall a single instance of an argument at a scientific council session. The slightest criticism of any work was seen as a personal insult."

Albina Ivanovna Semenova, chief of a sector of the Scientific Research Work Planning Department:

"You know, I think that this is the only logical end. The work we produced in recent years was increasingly substandard. In my view, the main cause of the failure was the fact that there were too many of us, several times more than necessary. A thousand people! What do you do with so many, why? This is nothing but an uncontrolled juggernaut. Moreover, many subdivisions had no clear understanding of their tasks. I judge from the department of which my sector was a part. Given this overmanning, the institute had accumulated rather too many people who were both unable and unwilling to get down to work. They were a great hindrance to restructuring. Of course the decision to close down the institute is painful and hard on the collective. But these are probably the precise measures that are necessary if an institute produces no returns."

Yes, everyone now admits that they failed to cope with the tasks and the beaten track led them into a blind alley, everyone has something good to say about restructuring. But where were these people -- people who perceived that the institute had been and remained useless for years on end, people who knew that sooner or later the day would come when their work would be judged not by the quantity of "reports" but by the actual effect of scientific research on the sector's practical activity.

There are numerous reasons behind the institutes's inglorious end. The leadership's inability to set the collective large-scale tasks and organize their implementation. The routine methods of work. The helplessness of the institute's party leadership. The absence of genuine democratic principles, openness, debate, competitiveness, and scientific exactingness in the collective. The division of the collective itself into tiny "castes" and groups. The flawed cadres policy whereby these closed groups and grouplets themselves selected staffers who were suitable and capable of fitting in with them. The trivial warfare instead of creative collaboration. All these are elements of the institute's major failure, and it would be useful for leaders of other scientific collectives to ponder them.

Before ending, however, I would like to mention one more aspect of the matter. Conversations with institute workers made it clear that for many years the former USSR Gosstroy leadership simply did not set the sector's umbrella institute any even remotely serious tasks. It seemed to be "at the beck and call" of the apparatus of Gosstroy subdivisions. Maybe the wholesale disregard by construction organizations of the financial and economic aspect of their activity and the old-fashioned habit of commissioning projects "at any cost" developed in the atmosphere of indifference toward economics which reigned for many years in the leadership organs of the investment complex.

People thought of the big scientific institution only when there was an urgent need to produce some piece of paper -- a report or a draft document.

It is no secret that many ministries and departments still continue to use their economic science institutions in a similar fashion -- as a covert extension of their apparatus. People in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and monitoring organs could give dozens of examples.

Are the sums allocated by the state to sectorial science, running into many millions of rubles, always purposefully spent? In what direction do sector leaders channel the efforts of scientists in their subordinate economic institutes -- the preparation of orders and reports for the apparatus and the elaboration of trivial shortlived methodological documents, or serious research based on profound analysis of practice and capable of making a fruitful contribution to implementing the party's economic strategy within the sector?

Let the bitter lesson of the institute provide another opportunity for sector leaders to give an honest answer to this question.

BAD WEATHER, PESTS HAMPERING CROP DEVELOPMENT

PM181415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Crop Care Is the Order of the Day!" followed by report from the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee "Soyuzselkhozkhimiya" Information Center under the rubric "In the Fields, Meadows, and Orchards"]

[Text] An unusually long spring has been succeeded by an unsettled summer. Almost everywhere there are signs of unusual rhythms in nature's awakening, and this complicated season for farmers has shifted the agricultural calendar's deadlines and compressed them to the limit. Consequently, our heightened interest in the state of affairs in the fields, meadows, and orchards is quite understandable. At the request of our TASS correspondent, scientific personnel at the USSR Hydrometeorological Center talked about the current state of crops and plantations.

The sudden burst of warmth in May, followed by rain, has created quite favorable conditions for the growth and development of winter crops. Throughout most of the country stem growth is nearly completed and in the south grain crops are forming ears and flowering. In the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics the grain swelling stage in wheat and barley is nearly completed, while in Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan the barley has ripened and, in a number of regions, the wheat also. Harvesting conditions are good.

In the country's European territory the development of rye is progressing at nearly the average annual rate, while that of the wheat crop is 5-10 days behind. The state of winter crops is good in the northwest Ukraine, in the west of the North Caucasus, in Belorussia and the Baltic region, and in the Central, Central Chernozem, and West Siberian regions. The ears are full-weight: In wheat, for example, 16-19 developed earlets have formed and 25-30 in rye, which is close to the annual average and even somewhat higher. The moisture supply of winter crops is mainly sufficient.

The sowing of spring crops is nearing completion on farms across the country. Crop care is now beginning. In Central Asia, for example, cotton everywhere is being cultivated. The warm, dry weather has favored their development. The state of crops is generally good. It is true, however, that plant development is still 5-10 days behind the annual average. In most places the cotton crop is at the third real leaf stage, and in earlier crops the fifth leaf has already appeared. In southern oblasts of Central Asia the first buds have appeared at a height of 10-15 cm.

Warm, occasionally hot weather has caused the soil to dry out to a considerable extent. In some fields in the Karakalpak ASSR, Kashka-Darya and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts, and southern regions of Tajikistan, there is not enough moisture in the soil and, in places, there is only 20-50 percent of the necessary field moisture. These areas are being irrigated for the duration of the growing season.

Virtually everywhere in the country the arrival of summer has accelerated the sprouting of perennial legumes and grasses. In the European part of the country clover has begun sprouting and alfalfa has begun forming side runners, while in the extreme south of the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus inflorescence has begun. In the majority of regions, however, grass crops are still behind in their growth.

The state of grass crops in the European part of the USSR is good or satisfactory. Their moisture supply is sufficient virtually everywhere. In the agricultural regions of Western Siberia, throughout most of the northern oblasts in Kazakhstan, and in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast the height of grass crops at the beginning of June ranged between 6 and 15 cm.

Throughout most of the Central Asian republics alfalfa is in flower. In Kirghizia and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan inflorescence has already formed or side runners are still forming in places. The hot, mainly dry weather which has prevailed in Turkmenia and western Uzbekistan has been unfavorable for the growth of alfalfa. The crops have had to be irrigated. In the remaining territory of the Central Asian republics the conditions for alfalfa growth have mainly been favorable. Plant height at the flowering and inflorescence stage ranges between 60 and 80 cm. In southern Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan alfalfa is sprouting after the first mowing. Depending on the mowing period, its height ranges between 15 and 40 cm.

And how are our orchards faring after the harsh winter? In the European part of the country the trees are coming to the end of their flowering. The capricious nature of spring -- unusually long cold periods alternated with summery hot spells -- has confused the phenological development periods of fruit crops. Apple and cherry trees donned their white and rose apparel almost at the same time. Cool weather, sometimes accompanied by frosts, has slowed down the development rates of fruit trees. Apple orchards in the northwest of the region, in the north of the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions, and throughout the greater part of the Urals only came into blossom at the beginning of June.

The variations in the weather in the majority of regions in the European part of the country have created unfavorable conditions for the pollination of flowering fruit trees, which has affected fruit formation.

The consequences of last winter's extremely low temperatures are now apparent. In the northwest and northern half of the Central region, in parts of the Baltic regions and Belorussia, and also in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine (particularly on the Right Bank) plants look stunted. Their condition is only satisfactory and in some places bad. There can be no expectation of a rich fruit crop.

Young fruit is growing in orchards in southern Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and in the Lower Volga region. However, low temperatures are complicating growth conditions and fruit development. Only in the south of Krasnodar Kray and in the Transcaucasian republics are cherries and strawberries ripening, while cherries, sweet cherries, and apricots are ripening in the orchards of Central Asia.

Report from the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee "Soyuzselkhozkhimiya" Information Center [subhead]

In line with the forecast for the 2d 10 days of June, the plant health situation in grain crops remains under strain at present. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of leaf beetle grubs (in Krasnodar Kray, Rostov Oblast, and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine there are as many as 20-40 specimens per square metre) and harmful shield bug grubs are still hatching and developing on a massive scale (in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Volga region, Voronezh and Orenburg Oblasts, the selective treatment of these grubs has now begun). Full-scale pest control measures must be organized in the next 5-7 days in every affected region.

Kolkhoz and sovkhos observation points have reported a massive outbreak of powdery mildew. In dense areas of winter wheat with a high plant stand, 80-100 percent of all plants are infected with the disease to an average or serious degree.

The damage done by helminth sporioza and brown rust fungi is increasing on farms in Belorussia, the western Ukraine, and the Central and Central Chernozem regions.

Judging by the weather forecast, the state of plant health will not change for the better in the near future. At the same time, according to current data, many farms are being slow to develop pest control work despite the fact that they are fully equipped with the necessary preparations. In the European part of the country grain crops have been treated against pests and diseases on 12 million hectares, but grain crops in this area cover almost 80 million hectares. Despite the potential available to daily treat more than 2 million hectares of crops, in the first 10 days of June only 0.5 million hectares were in fact treated. The pace of pest control work must be sharply stepped up. It is also important to consider that treatment against pests can and must be combined with the fight against diseases, using blends of insecticides and fungicides for this purpose.

The plant health situation in regions of Siberia, the Urals, and northern Kazakhstan is growing more complicated with every day. In the southern oblasts of these regions spring cereal crops are bushing out and the conditions for their further development are mainly good. In the northern part crops are mainly at the two- to three-leaf stage. The striped grain flea is widespread everywhere and in some oblasts (Novosibirsk, Kurgan, Omsk, and others) the number of pests is above the limit (300 specimens per square meter). Pest control measures must be urgently implemented in these regions.

The effectiveness of the fight against weeds, particularly wild oats, which have spread everywhere, is causing serious concern in this region. It was planned this year to introduce herbicides to the soil to kill these wild oats over an area of 3.4 million hectares, but this has in fact only been done over an area of 2.3 million hectares. Herbicides are available for post-germination treatment over an area of 0.5 million hectares and they must definitely be used in fields where intensive technology is being applied.

The fight against other weeds is also developing slowly in this region. Of 10 million hectares of spring cereal crops, which are at the optimum stage for chemical weed control, no more than 2 million hectares have been treated, whereas this process must be carried out over an area of 18 million hectares in this zone in all.

Lodging of grain crops, particularly in fallow fields, is possible given a sufficient moisture supply, a high degree of soil fertility, and increased crop density. Consequently, plant growth regulators must be used at the same time as chemical weed control.

Pest-control measures today decide the fate of the country's grain harvest.

WEED, PEST CONTROL MEASURES ON FARMS REPORTED

PM231415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Report on measures to protect crops from disease, pests: "The Information Center of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Reports"]

[Text] Over the past week the pace of work in tending agricultural crop sowings has been stepped up everywhere. Plant protection measures were carried out on more than 50 million hectares.

According to specialists, cereal bug larvae which damage the grain during the milky- and waxy-ripeness stage and sharply reduce its bread-baking qualities continue to present a great threat to winter grain.

Cereal flea-beetles which have invaded spring grain sowings in the oblasts of the Center, the Volga region, the Central Chernozem and the Volgo-Vyatka regions, the Urals, and West Siberia could seriously damage the harvest. In individual places between 25 and 90 percent of plants have suffered a greater or lesser degree of damage.

Low-level swarming of chloropid flies continues in the Central, Volgo-Vyatka, Volga, and the Urals regions. The flies are laying eggs and the larvae of this pest are hatching on spring grain crops. In North Kazakhstan measures to combat chloropid flies are being combined with chemical weeding.

During the 2d and 3d 10-day period of June the infestation of winter wheat sowings in the southern part of the country's European territory with wheat thrips is expected to intensify. In Kherson, Nikolayev, Odessa, Zaporozhye and other oblasts between 5-30 plants have been infested with up to 5 specimens per plant. [sentence as published] In the same oblasts barley and winter wheat are being attacked by greenbugs (up to 7 specimens per infested stalk). Measures to combat greenbugs should be combined with measures to control pentatomid (Eurygaster intergriceps) larvae.

At the end of June and beginning of July damage to grain crops (in Pavlodar, Tselinograd, Kustanay, Kokchetav, and other oblasts) from Italian locusts and other nonswarming locus varieties is possible. Measures to control these pests must be carried out before their transmigration and their movements must be kept under constant observation.

In southern parts of the country only a few days remain to complete measures to protect flag leaves [flagovyy list] and ears against fungus diseases (powdery mildew, rust, septoria spot, and helminthosporiosis).

This is the optimum period for combating corn borers and corn ear-worms on corn sowings with the help of useful insects. Biological preparations, which are available in sufficient quantities on farms and at bases of the Selkhozkhimiya [All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture], should be applied to vegetable crops and potatoes.

Weed control work is under way on spring crops sowings virtually everywhere. Chemical weeding has already been carried out on an area exceeding 20 million hectares. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the pace and quality of plant protection measures is in many cases unsatisfactory. Against a forecast volume of 9.4 million hectares of chemical weeding, the application of herbicides on farms in the Urals and Siberia so far amounts to only 1 million hectares.

The organization of these measures is unsatisfactory on farms in North Kazakhstan, Altay Kray, and Novosibirsk and Kemerovo oblasts. Checks at local level have revealed gross violations of the techniques and regulations for the application of chemical plant protection agents on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Rostov, Odessa, Kursk, Volgograd, and a number of other oblasts.

Leaders and specialists of Selkhozkhimiya subdivisions must step up their supervision of the work of surface equipment and aviation, organize the acceptance of finished work by commissions, and make the remuneration for protection measures dependent on the quality of their execution, bearing in mind the protection of the environment against pollution by pesticides.

It is important now to organize up-to-date information about the state of plant health on agricultural crop sowings at all agro-industrial committee levels.

The Belorussian SSR agrochemical service is operating efficiently in this respect. Rayon plant protection stations provide farms with the deadlines for the implementation of plant protection measures and issue forecasts about the development and spread of pests every 10 days. Specialist lectures on the radio, television, and in the oblast press have been organized in the republic.

MOSCOW TV ON PROBLEMS FACING AGRICULTURE

OW180133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0110 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0110 GMT on 14 June carries the regular "Rural Hour" program, presented by Sergey Torchinskiy; reception is poor, gradually deteriorating. Participating in the program are M.Ya. Lemeshev, doctor of economic sciences and expert on environmental problems; Ye.F. Dvortsov, chief of a Soviet Gosagroprom subdepartment; Kozyr, doctor of law at the Institute of State and Law; V.V. Romashchenko, section chief of the State Scientific and Technological Institute of Maintenance and Operation of Machines and Tractors (Gosniti); B. Poshkus, academician from the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VASKHNIL); Tikhonov, VASKHNIL academician; Kolchenko, candidate of philosophical sciences, and Antonov, candidate of Technical sciences; chairman and other farm officials; and others.

Torchinskiy begins the discussion, offering several recorded fragments on agricultural problems, of which Antonov says: "We can now speak about raising people's literacy and professional level, and, at the same time, about the phenomenon which can only be described as contemporary man running wild." Dvortsov asks: "How can we speak about industrialized labor, if a machine operator spends hours under the engine of his tractor?" Lemeshev says: "In the existing situation, the problem facing our country in the sphere of agriculture cannot be solved, however perfectly our machinery works. I am convinced that a worker in our country, including an agricultural worker, is now alienated from the land, means of production, making decisions, and from the results of his labor. This is where the reasons for our agricultural failures will be found."

Torchinskiy proposes making the issue of eliminating this alienation the topic of discussion. Poshkus says that mechanical failures in machinery cause a waste of up to 20 percent of the machine operators' time; kolhkoz chairman Mukhamedzanov from Tatariya suggests the figure of 25 percent; participants agree on this range. Budrikis, Lithuanian State Agroprom official, calculates grain losses for Lithuania to be R210 millions yearly. Torchinskiy asks if there is any state body which calculates these losses; Dvortsov answers: "No, nobody does."

Lemeshev draws attention to the fact that a simple improvement in machinery serviceability would not necessarily raise the agricultural output. Asked to elaborate, he adds: "Not only because there are land improvements and use of chemicals, as well as machinery, but because the technocratic system, which we are trying to use to make agriculture more efficient, does not work. Entirely different approaches are needed." Dvortsov emphasizes the importance of machinery. Poshkus says: "All calculations on this system should be based on the primary effect, while we often base everything on crop capacity or output of animal husbandry. All these results have been shifted so far away and have become so unclear; things are becoming so easily forgotten and, in this way, we cannot establish good economic connections and an economic system, especially that of economic contracts, because we base our calculations on obscure results." Tikhonov adds: "It will work if the consumer of these goods is able to immediately affect the producer's pocket." Kuzmichev, director of Zybino Production Association, Tula Oblast, proposes a system of calculations between machine operators, repairmen, and the owner of the machines: "We should charge machine operators for the machinery. Only when he pays for wear and tear, and depreciation, will he use the machinery the way he should. Then, he will be paying repairmen -- which we indeed practice in the sovkhos. We started this difficult business. There are no norms or order, so we found something of our own. The interest displayed by a machine operator has changed drastically, because he is paying directly for the machinery he uses. I think we should use this principle -- not all those old principles, when a machine operator is paid for economizing, or for something else we invent; we should charge the machine operator -- then there would be a different approach to his work."

Video cuts to historic shots of "Solnechyy" Sovkhos, Moscow Oblast; sovkhos director Shammé speaks of operators, whose machinery works 340 days a year; chief economist Burkanova says that repairmen earn more if the machinery they maintain works more, that is if they work less; Shammé says that the economist does not take account of actual work done, but of expenses, and machine serviceability. Chief of the repair shop, Ekaterinichev, speaks about improved discipline and quality of repair, saying: "We are paid according to the coefficient of operation of a tractor." He answers the question: "The less you repair, the more you earn?", saying: "Of course. It [The tractor] works longer in the field, meaning it earns more money for us. But, to make it work longer, we have to repair it well."

Torchinskiy says that good machine serviceability is the main concern of farm leaders, and adds: "This combining of the economic interests of machine operators and repairmen, and fair payment for their labor, helps them to become actual owners of their work -- be it a tractor, or land -- economy does not prevent, but promotes, their becoming owners."

Video cuts to a repair shop at Stavropol Kray; the narrator tells of an experiment conducted there by paying the repairmen on the coefficient of the machinery's technical readiness; this coefficient increased there from 85 to 94 percent; shop personnel were reduced from 30 to 19; idle time for tractors was cut from 25-30 days to 10-12; the number of tractors was reduced from 120 to 94.

Dvortsov discusses the introduction of financial autonomy, saying that the old concept that it can be used only for an economic unit producing finished goods has been proved wrong, and financial autonomy is applicable for small auxiliary units, such as repair shops. He discusses with farm officials the practical side of relations between machine operators and repairmen.

Lemeshev says: "Soil fertility is being systematically destroyed in our country. The better the machinery works -- especially the form of machinery produced now by contemporary industry -- the greater will be soil erosion, the greater the loss of fertility, and the higher the cost of food production society pays. We have to keep in mind that, for 20 years, we have been living under the slogan of raising agriculture by all the available power of the socialist system. We have invested more than R600 billions in it during the last 20 years. What growth in production output have we achieved? If we calculate correctly, we have achieved practically no growth. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, it dropped. Are we going to explain this situation by the quality of repair, quality of machinery operation, or quality of the maintenance service?" Antonov says: "We are thinking about raising the economy, but the task lies in organizing everyone's life. I think, we have to say this quite definitely." He names several agricultural systems and concludes: "They should be divided into two groups: that is, creative and destructive systems. We must say, quite distinctly, that the agricultural systems formed in our country are typical destructive systems, and we shall not be able to make a single step forward, developing the right agrarian policy, until we recognize that. Indeed, our country has two-thirds of the planet's chernozem, but the average grain yield is 16 quintals per hectare. The average milk yield per cow is less than 2,000 kilograms annually, a laughable figure. Mikhail Yakovlevich, quite justly, cited soil fertility. Here are some concrete figures. The famous chernozems of the Ukraine have lost 50 to 75 percent of their humus content. Nature has been accumulating this for many millennia, and we wasted it in some 20-25 years. What are we going to leave to posterity? When one encounters this situation, one asks oneself: When do we stop ruining ourselves? When one speaks about the agricultural system being destructive, one means just this: drop in soil fertility, low productivity; but these are only outer manifestations. But, the actual causes are considerably more latent, because destructive systems differ from creative ones by the fact that they cause degradation of man himself. This is the main danger of this destructive agricultural system."

Shamne speaks about the need for machinery in agriculture; Lemeshev quotes Gorbachev, saying that one should be an owner at his shop, farm, work place, in order to be an owner of the country, and says: "This feeling of being an owner is destroyed in our country. Every worker, including those in agriculture, is transformed into a hireling. That is what we have to change -- to make him an owner. There will be no progress -- despite the progress in machinery -- until we amend this." [reception deteriorates badly]

Kolchenko says: "I think that the primary origin of all our difficulties lies in the present condition of contemporary economic science. PRAVDA, KOMMUNIST, and other press organs have written about this recently. I only want to draw attention to one point. Sometimes at the beginning of the thirties, an absolutely unscientific concept of socially-needed expenditure or of value was established in our country for some reason now incomprehensible. Shortly afterwards, our present system of price structure was established on the basis of this concept. It considers only actual average expenditures made to produce an output unit of goods, disregarding demand. This, in general, contradicts both common sense and the millennia-long experience of mankind in commercial and monetary relations. This, I think, is the source of all our difficulties." [paragraph continues]

As soon as we started to use this concept, our prices became economically groundless. I do not quite understand their present function. With the prices groundless, no cost indices are authentic, and all economic indices are indeed cost indices -- that is, they are formed, using prices as a basis. As a result, money in our country has lost its main function of being the general equivalent. I think that, because of these main reasons, the system of planning in natural units has established itself in our country. However, if we plan production of a specified number of, say, combines, by a plant, this paralyzes the plant's technical progress in the field of agricultural machinery, because it is important for the plant to produce the established number of the established type of combines, and if the plant starts to perfect them, output will be burdened by additional expenditure, the plan may be endangered, and so on. I think real financial autonomy can exist only in the new economic mechanism, and in the new system."

The "Intermission" legend appears on the screen; video shows participants continuing the discussion, in particular Degtyarev, Soviet Agroprom chief specialist, vehemently denying that a certain amount of machinery idle time may lead to a calculable loss in the harvest; an unnamed participant says that a "recommendation" from planning or other bodies must be only a "recommendation," not an order; fragments of other conversations heard.

The meeting resumes; Kozyr speaks on the need to regulate private relations within the agro-industrial complex, saying that lack of legal regulations causes many difficulties for the agro-industrial complex; he adds: "Our cultivated land amounts to 224 million hectares, but if we added the ruts made by plowing machinery only during spring sowing, it would add about 240 million hectares. Yes, yes, that is so -- more than the land itself. And each passage by machinery causes damage to the soil, and leaves scars. This means that the problems we started our discussion with, the problem of machinery, is a very acute and painful one. We need complex mechanization, which would not destroy, but preserve, the soil. A soil-preserving, plowless system of soil cultivation is being introduced in an area of 50-odd million hectares. What is holding it up? What are the difficulties? It does not have the right machinery; our industry does not supply agriculture with this kind of machinery and means of production, and everything must be made by cottage industry, or by methods very close to those of cottage industry, and so on. Also, there is no system on the legal side of the matter." He adds: "Who is responsible for the absence of introduction [of the plowless system], for its incorrect introduction, for the absence of machinery and mineral fertilizers, for the incorrect use of labor resources? All these questions so far remain unresolved." He then speaks about incorrect use of laws in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Lemeshev says: "We should return to the Artel principle of labor organization, and consider it to be adequate for the socialist system. Do you understand?" He speaks about the 5-7 people who would form an artel; "rent land from a kolkhoz or a sovkhoz, buy or hire machinery, conclude a contract with a rayon agro-industrial association and produce goods; and the income from the goods they have produced -- less charges for land and machinery, and less the progressive tax paid -- becomes their profit. Then nobody would have to calculate things this or that way -- they would do all the calculations themselves. I am convinced that even an agronomist or a senior engineer would come and sit behind the tractor wheel, because he was sick of walking with a stick and being a slave driver." Torchinskiy names kolkhozes in Belorussia and Belgorod Oblast, where these principles are in operation.

Video cuts to historical shots of Kolkhoz in Zaporozhye Oblast; a narrator says that all sections of Kalinin Kolkhoz are totally financially autonomous; video shows kolkhoz official and members speaking about its experience; a brigade leader says he would not agree to increasing the number of brigade workers, this being unprofitable. Video shows the kolkhoz board discussing a mistake made, and trying to establish who is to pay for it.

Video cuts back to the studio discussion. A Sovkhoz director speaks about the supply of spare parts. Torchinskiy relates the wrong practice of farms' dependence on service organizations. Kozyr speaks about the need for high quality machinery. Lemeshev objects, saying: "All this great number of demands -- we need this and we need that -- just expressed by Mikhail Ivanovich -- none of this is needed, if we just introduce free trade in the means of production and in the services. That is all. Otherwise we shall tighten the noose around our own necks." Kozyr agrees, but says that the industry cannot currently do it. Tikhonov speaks about relations between farms and machinery producers. The latter, he says "do not receive any orders, do not conclude any trade agreements with consumers; they simply produce goods, the serial production of which they have mastered, and -- disregarding the wishes of consumers -- supply them with..." [he names types of machinery and numbers of machines; details indistinct]. He continues: "They do not supply the things required, but what has not been planned or ordered. They take no responsibility for quality, because whatever a consumer says about the supplied machinery, he still has to pay the full cost of that machinery, because the producer supplies the goods, not according to a trade contract, but according to a planned multiple purchase order. We shall be able to present complaints to producers only if we have a system of free wholesale trade in machinery, instead of planned purchase orders." Tikhonov further elaborates on an order placed by a kolkhoz chairman at a tractor plant, and on conditions of supply and arbitration, and concludes: "It is time for a (?prolonged) and decisive change from material and technical supply, based on multiple purchase orders, to the system of wholesale trade in technical means of labor. It will be cheaper for the state, and will be considerably more profitable for collective and state farms."

The discussion is concluded by Kolchenko, who says that there is a need for general economic reform, without which particular problems cannot be solved.

TASS REPORTS FORCE SIX EARTHQUAKE IN KIRGHIZIA

LD241457 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Frunze, 24 Jun (TASS) -- Seismic stations in Kirghizia (Soviet Central Asia) registered today at 0629 Moscow time an underground tremor measuring force six in the epicenter. According to the Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Science of Kirghizia, the epicenter was 90 km southeast of the town of Kon-Yangak, in the Fergana mountain range. The tremor was felt in the Gulcha settlement as force four and in the Kok-Yangak mountains as force 3.5-3. There is no damage.

BRIEFS

MUD-FLOW MAP -- Georgian scientists have created a map of mud-flow danger areas covering the whole republic. Heavy storms often occur here; more than a dozen instances of catastrophic outbreaks of mud-flow torrents have occurred in the (Durudzhi) River valley over the past century alone, leading not only to great material loss but also to loss of life. The potential danger of an outbreak of mud-flows needs to be considered as a matter of economic importance. That is why research into them has been going on in Georgia for a long time. Catalogues, maps, and diagrams of mud-flow areas have been compiled, but a comprehensive, complete picture has not come to light until now. Thanks to the new map, specialists have obtained a more accurate picture of where building should not be carried out and roads not laid, and where antimud-flow buildings and woodland plants should be erected. The republic's first antimud-flow protection complex is now being built in the town of Telavi and installations put up on the transcaucasian stretch of the Georgian military highway. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Jun 87 LD]

ROBOT PRODUCTION COMPLEX -- Specialists from the USSR and Bulgaria have set up the serial production of a new type of robotic complex. Each complex is controlled by one operator. The first consignment of such robots for transfer machines has been sent from the Kharkov Association to the Moscow Works imeni Lenin Komsomol. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 22 Jun 87 LD]

AEROSPACE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT -- A department for aerospace and special subject research has been set up in Altay Kray. This is the seventh branch in the country of the All-Union Research Center for developing and operating the agricultural resources automated information control systems. Such branches are operating successfully in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, and other large agricultural regions. The new department will supply data on the state of agricultural resources for determining the potential of each specific zone and crop. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 22 Jun 87 LD]

NEW ELECTRONIC PRINTER -- The serial production of a new electronic printing device, the Avtograf, has been initiated in Ufa, at the Orgtekhnika Association. It is capable of printing out a copy from a display screen on paper with a speed of 100 characters per second. It is a compact, desk-top unit. Several hundreds of them will be manufactured this year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 22 Jun 87 LD]

FIELD TRAINING OF AIR DEFENSE TROOPS CRITICIZED

PM251003 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

[Report by Major N. Rubtsov of the Air Defense Forces: "Without Burdening Others; Why Are There Shortcomings in Training?"]

[Excerpts] The first to make a mistake was Captain V. Rizovatov, the tactical control officer: He failed to correctly determine the rate at which targets would enter the firing zone. And then there was a second mistake, and a third... As a result the target was attacked too late. To all intents and purposes it had been missed: Had this happened in combat an enemy aircraft would have had an opportunity to strike against the installation that was being defended.

But the start of the SAM complex combat unit's training session at the training center did not presage such an outcome. Despite the complexity of the situation created on the simulator, the tactical control officer, the interception controller -- Senior Lieutenant A. Voznyuk -- and the manual tracking operators acted cohesively: The automatic tracking locked on to the "enemy" aircraft and then, as they say, it had had it...

Yes, the missile troops coped with this task but, as subsequent events showed, that was the limit of the unit's potential. The missile troops hardly had time to catch their breath before another target, appearing suddenly, streaked toward the installation. It was followed by another, and another... [passage omitted]

The training center with its modern and, I would like to stress, expensive equipment, is staffed with the best training officers and is designed to bring missile troops' knowledge and habits up to the highest level of perfection. SAM complex combat units assimilate, as it were, the higher mathematics of anti-air combat here. And I consider it an unpardonable waste of time when we at the training center are forced to virtually teach missile troops the basics. That is, the training center carries out work that subunit commanders should have done in the field. After all, technical training becomes reliable only if its entire cycle is strictly and consistently implemented.

What does it mean if a soldier misses even a single exercise or skips one or two apparently optional subjects? Gaps which cannot be made good later on emerge in the training of specialists.

The unit under discussion was on its third trip to the training center. I recall that it scored poorly at the first training session. Its members had to be taught theory and study guideline documents so as to acquire the minimum knowledge which they should always have at their fingertips.

When the missile troops left, they were given recommendations about how to further polish their habits -- a kind of homework. Consequently we reckoned that when they came to the training center again they would be more prepared. But we were wrong in our expectations.

Clearly, certain subunit commanders are of the opinion that missile troops should do their basic training at the training center.

Yes, training sessions at the training center are much more efficient than exercises carried out in the field: Sometimes a week at the training center is as effective as months of training in subunits. But commanders should not burden others with the fulfillment of their direct responsibilities in training their subordinates by using arguments along the lines of: Why train for months when they can do the lot in a week. Just take Capt Rizovatov and his unit, for instance. During the interim period between trips to the training center they had not only not added to their skills, but had even lost a lot of what they had acquired.

Summer combat training is under way. The training center is seeking more and more effective training methods and more rational means of using training simulator technology. However, it would be nice if people in the field pulled their weight without burdening others with their concerns. This would make it possible for the training center to improve the results of its training sessions by considerably enhancing missile troops' combat training.